

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 558.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED .. 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—LAST CONCERT
BUT THREE. Admission, 7s. 6d.; Children under Twelve Years of Age, 3s. 6d. THE NINTH GRAND CONCERT by the Artistes of the Royal Italian Opera, will take place FRIDAY, July 11. Doors open at One o'clock; Concert to commence at Three. Visitors not holders of Two Guinea Season Tickets, will be admitted by Tickets at 7s. 6d. each; Children under Twelve, 3s. 6d. These Tickets may be obtained at the Palace; at the Company's Offices, 79, Lombard-street; at Mitchell's Library; Sams's Library; of Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., and of Messrs. Cramer, Beale, and Co. Reserved Seats in the New Galleries may be engaged at 2s. 6d. each. Tickets for these seats will be issued at the Crystal Palace only. After the Concert there will be a display of the Fountains.
G. GROVE, Secretary.

GRAND OPERATIC CONCERTS.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Tickets of Admission for the above, including conveyance by Railway, may be had at the London-bridge Terminus, or at the Offices of the Company, 43, Regent Circus, Piccadilly.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The PICTURE GALLERY, in the North Wing, is NOW OPEN to the PUBLIC. It comprises an extensive Collection of Pictures by Living Painters, of all the Schools of Europe. The prices may be learnt in the Gallery, on application to Mr. Mogford.
G. GROVE, Secretary.

TO WESLEYANS or others requiring a commodious and well-ventilated HALL for SUNDAY SERVICE, MEETINGS, &c., the LECTURE HALL of the MARYLEBONE LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION may be ENGAGED for a PERMANENCY, on moderate terms. Further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary, 17, Edwards-street, Portman-square.

PARK CHAPEL, BRENTFORD.—The FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the OPENING of the above place of worship will be held on THURSDAY, July 17, when the Rev. JOHN STOUGHTON will preach in the Morning at Twelve o'clock; and the Rev. WM. LANDELS in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock. Dinner (1s. 6d. each) and Tea (1s. each) will be provided in the Town Hall between the Services. Trains leave Waterloo Station at 10.20, 11.15, 4.5, 4.45, 5.30.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH, GRAFTON-STREET, FITZROY-SQUARE.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be preached on SUNDAY NEXT, July 13, by the Rev. THOMAS T. LYNCH. Subject, in the Morning—"What is Evangelical Religion?" In the Evening—"Controversy." Collections will be made in aid of the Fund for Rent and Incidentals. Services to commence at Eleven and at Half-past Six.

INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, WOODFORD.

THE NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY will be held (p.v.) on THURSDAY, July 10, 1856, when the Rev. Dr. ARCHER (of Oxendon Chapel) will preach in the Afternoon, at Half-past Two o'clock; and the Rev. H. ALLON (of Union Chapel, Islington) in the Evening, at Half-past Six o'clock. Omnibuses leave the General Post-office for Woodford at Eleven o'clock A.M., and at Half-past One and Four, and the Royal Exchange at Half-past Four P.M. An Omnibus will start for Woodford at half-past Twelve P.M. from Wickliffe Chapel. Tea, &c., will be provided at the British School Room at Five o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each.

CITY-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.

On MONDAY EVENING, July 14, the Rev. ROBERT HALLEY, D.D., of Manchester, will deliver a LECTURE on MEMPHIS, descriptive of his late visit to that recently uncovered and ancient City of Egypt. To commence at Seven o'clock. Tickets, 6d. each, may be obtained of Messrs. Ford and Son, Islington; Mr. Bland, Pentonville; Messrs. Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row; and of the Deacons and Chapel Keeper on Thursday Evening next.

CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

At a MEETING of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELIGION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL, held July 3, 1856, it was RESOLVED:—

That looking to the advantageous position secured for Sir William Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill at the time when Her Majesty's Government voted in favour of its principle, and proposed to amend it in Committee, this Committee deeply regret that the friendly professions of Her Majesty's Ministers have served only to prevent the further progress of the Bill this Session, and to disappoint the just expectations of its supporters both in Parliament and in the country.

That the Committee hold themselves released from all further responsibility in regard to the amendments proposed by the Government, and hope that any measure hereafter submitted to Parliament will be restricted in its scope and provisions to a simple and unconditional abolition of Church-rates.

That the system thus for the present continued is one which the experience of this Committee requires them to characterize as having been, to a large extent, sustained by systematic breach of law on the part of clerical and other Chairmen of Parish Vestries; and the Committee will be prepared to afford increased aid in the vestry contests now everywhere so ably conducted by the opponents of Church-rates, and which may be expected to go far towards extinguishing them without the interference of the Legislature.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, Chairman.
J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, } Secretaries.
EDWARD S. PRYCE, }

2, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.

NEW ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PARIS.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards the Building Fund will be received by the Treasurers, Joshua Wilson, John Finch, and Henry Spicer, Esq.; by Rev. Thomas James, or Rev. Robert Ashton, Congregational Library, 4, Blomfield-street, Finsbury.
* The Rev. John Shedlock, M.A., preaches in English at the French Chapel, 180, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris, on Lord's-day Mornings at Eleven; Afternoons, 3.30.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—MILLINERS' and DRESSMAKERS' ASSISTANTS.—A PUBLIC MEETING, for promoting a reduction of the Hours of Labour of this oppressed class of young persons, will be held in the LARGE ROOM at EXETER HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 11th inst.

The Lord R. GROSVENOR, M.P., will take the Chair at Eight o'clock.
The Meeting will be further addressed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Bishop of Oxford, Rev. William Landels, Rev. Samuel Martin, R. D. Grainger, Esq., F.R.S., and S. C. Hall, F.S.A. Specially Reserved Seats for Ladies. The friends of humanity of all classes are earnestly invited to attend.
JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Sec.
Offices, 35, Ludgate-hill.

SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAYS and EARLIER PAYMENT of WAGES.—A PUBLIC MEETING for the furtherance of these important objects will be held, in connexion with the Early Closing Association, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, ST. JAMES'S-STREET, to-morrow (THURSDAY), July 10.

The Lord STANLEY, M.P., will take the Chair at Three o'clock.
The Meeting will be addressed by the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury; the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.; the Hon. H. G. Liddell, M.P.; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; Colonel J. Wilson Patten, M.P.; J. J. Mechi, Esq.; and other gentlemen.
Seats reserved for Ladies.
JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Sec.
Offices, 35, Ludgate-hill.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS.—A tradesman wishes to place his son, a Youth about nineteen years of age, in a religious family. He has had good experience, and improvement is his primary object.
Address, A. Z., Post-office, Colchester.

TO TEA DEALERS and GROCERS.—WANTED to place a strong, active, and well-educated YOUTH, seventeen years of age, who has had some experience in a Wholesale House, in a house in the country for two or three years.
Address, R. J. D., 17, Tyndale-place, Islington.

TO DRAPERS.—H. MASCALL is in immediate want of an active, industrious YOUNG MAN as an ASSISTANT.—69, East-street, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—ROBERTS and STAPLETON, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, are in want of an EXPERIENCED HAND, and also a JUNIOR. Unexceptionable References will be required with both.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable YOUNG MAN, accustomed to the Jobbing. Also, a TURNOVER at Case and Press. Apply, stating terms, to A. B., Post-office, Dunstable, Beds.

TO JOINERS and BUILDERS.—The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Fifteen, where he would have an opportunity of learning the above business. Premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred.
Address, S. P., Post-office, Tutbury, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

TO PRACTICAL AGRICULTURISTS.—The Advertiser is desirous of placing a YOUTH, aged Seventeen years, where he would have an opportunity of learning the FARMING BUSINESS, treated as one of the family, and to make himself useful. A premium according to advantages. The family of a Dissenter preferred.
Address, S. N., Post office, Kettering, Northamptonshire.

WANTED to BORROW 600L. upon a Freehold Property of ample value, at Four-and-a-Half per cent.
Address, R. T., 28, New Broad-street.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

PATRON.—Her Majesty the Queen.
For Children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.
Instituted 1758. Incorporated 1848.

The NEXT ELECTION will occur in NOVEMBER, when FIFTEEN CHILDREN will be admitted, all applications for which must be in the hands of the Secretary before the 1st October.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Office daily.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.
Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited to meet the greatly increased expenses, arising from the high prices of provisions and clothing. Life Governor, 10l. 10s.; Annual, 21s. and upwards. Life Subscriber, 5l. 5s.; Annual, 10s. 6d.
The New Annual List of Governors is now ready.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE INSTRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts.

Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.
A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and inclusive of all those charges which often make the real very different from the apparent cost of education.
Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.
J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

NEW-CROSS.—FOR INVESTMENT or OCCUPATION, a compact SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, with Wash-house, large Garden, Area, Forecourt, and Three large Dry Vaults. Good water and complete drainage. Situate within two minutes' walk of New Cross Station, on the Croydon Railway. The owner will attend every evening after six o'clock to give particulars.
Apply to Mr. Freeman, 14, South-terrace, Hatcham-park-road, New Cross.

THE FRIENDS of a YOUNG LADY, aged Sixteen, desiring her IMPROVEMENT, wish to place her in a school where her Services in Teaching the Younger Classes would be considered equivalent to the advantages of a home. She has some knowledge of Music and Drawing.
Address, I. G. B., 10, Poultry.

A YOUNG LADY is desirous of obtaining a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a private family. She is qualified to teach English, French, Music, and Drawing. Unexceptionable references given.
Address, C. S. G., Journal Office, Salisbury.

A LADY, lately returned from Paris, desires a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS in a gentleman's family. She can teach Music, French, and Drawing; and seeks a situation of trust, where she can have the entire charge of her pupils. She has no objection to the care of boys. Excellent references. A liberal salary required.
Address, X. Y. Z., Mr. Jackson's, Bookseller, Market-street, Leicester.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—At a genteel Establishment, situated in the country, a VACANCY occurs for a YOUNG LADY, who can be received as ARTICLED PUPIL, upon moderate terms. In addition to a thorough acquaintance with her own language, she would have the advantage of perfecting herself in every modern accomplishment, under the superintendence of talented professors and superior teachers.
Address, Y. Z., 18, Bennet's-hill, Doctors'-commons, London.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN will RE-OPEN on the 31st July.

GUILDFORD HOUSE, near Birmingham.—Mr. F. EWEN'S BOARDING SCHOOL for a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN, to prepare for the Universities, or for business, will RE-OPEN on FRIDAY, Aug. 1.

PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.—Miss FLETCHER begs to inform her Friends that her ESTABLISHMENT will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation, on FRIDAY, August 1.

THE NEXT SESSION of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION for SONS of MINISTERS, will COMMENCE July 31. Applications for admission to be made to the Secretary, the Rev. T. H. Morgan, Shireland Hall, Birmingham.

HANBURY HOUSE, TEWKESBURY.—Mrs. HEWETT'S ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES RE-OPENS (p.v.) July 21. A Prospectus forwarded upon application. References kindly permitted to various ministers, gentlemen, and the friends of the Pupils.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, the Training Institution of the Congregational Board of Education. The next Session commences September 1, 1856, when there will be VACANCIES for Male and Female Students. Applications for admission into the College, and for Infant and Juvenile School Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the College, Homerton, near London.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—More than ordinary advantages to the children of parents and guardians whose education may be entrusted to their care. Sound instruction on the most approved modern system, careful moral and religious training, and domestic economy, are the special objects of their attention. Terms, from Twenty to Forty-five Guineas per annum. Accomplishments by Amateurs, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Prospectuses and references on application. The duties of School will be RESUMED on the 24th of July.

THE PUPILS of the WEST of ENGLAND
DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON,
will RE-ASSEMBLE after the present Vacation, on TUESDAY,
July 29.

T. CLARK, M.A., Principal,
J. S. UNDERWOOD, Secretary.

MARGATE.—MR. F. L. SOPER re-
spectfully informs his friends that he will accompany his
Pupils from town on Wednesday, July 23. Prospectuses and
particulars may be had on application by post, or of Messrs.
Relfe, Brothers, 180, Aldersgate-street,
Churchfield House, Margate, June 19, 1856.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL for YOUNG
GENTLEMEN, HAIDSTONE.—Miss DOBNEY receives
a few JUNIOR PUPILS for Board and Instruction in the usual
branches of English Education, with Latin, Greek, French, and
German, &c. The course of study and general arrangements
are under the direction of Rev. H. H. Dobney, to whom applica-
tion for terms may be addressed.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.
Conducted by Mr. T. H. CARRYER, 19, NEW WALK,
LEICESTER.

References are kindly permitted by the Rev. J. P. Murrell,
the Rev. T. Lomas, R. Harris, Esq., and C. B. Robinson, Esq.,
Leicester: E. Potters, Esq., 4, Kensington-park-terrace, Bay-
water, London; the Rev. F. Bosworth, M.A., Bristol; the Rev.
Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, Bradford, Yorkshire;
and the Parents of the Pupils.

GROSVENOR HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW-
ROAD, CARLTON-HILL, UPPER HOLLOWAY.
MRS. LOWRIE, Principal.

PREPARATORY COLLEGE for YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
under twelve years of age. Superior residence, locality, and
domestic arrangements. Daily Classical Tutor and Resident
French Governess. References to Ministers and Parents. Terms,
Twenty-four Guineas. A Christian Lady may find a home.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG
LADIES, MILFORD-VILLA, FREEMANTLE-PARK,
SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. ALFRED SHARPE begs to inform her friends and the
public that the Duties of her Establishment will be RESUMED
on MONDAY, the 31st of July.

A limited number of boarders received. Vacancies for two.
Highly respectable and satisfactory references given, both in
town and the surrounding neighbourhood.
The best masters attend for those who require them.
VACANCY for a PARLOUR BOARDER.

COLLEGE HOUSE ACADEMY, SOUTH-
GATE, MIDDLESEX, conducted by Mr. M. THOMSON.
This Establishment will be RE-OPENED on Wednesday, July
16th, 1856. Terms (including Latin, French, and Washing),
Twenty-five to Thirty Guineas. French taught by a native of
Paris. Lectures occasionally given on Chemistry and other sub-
jects. Premises spacious and airy, possessing great advantages
regarding health, comfort, and recreation.
References of the highest respectability will be forwarded on
application.

EALING (Five miles from the Paddington
Terminus of the Great Western Railway).—Miss HINTON,
daughter of the Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., receives a limited
number of YOUNG LADIES. Both culture and experience
enable her to offer a first-class education, and every attention
will be paid to the moral and religious training of the Pupils, as
well as to their health and comfort. The situation is pleasant
and healthy, and, with rural pleasures, combines the literary
advantages connected with the attendance of London masters.
Studies will RE-COMMENCE, after the Midsummer vacation,
July 31. Prospectuses and references on application.
Address, Balmes Villa, Castlebar-hill, Ealing, Middlesex.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY,
TEAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, and qualified English and French
Masters.

Parents seeking a School where the system of tuition has for
many years been successful, are invited to apply for a prospectus
of the above Establishment. Terms, Five Guineas per quarter—
no extras.

P.S.—Qualified Teacher for every Twelve Boarders.
Useful Library and Museum for Pupils. Careful religious in-
struction. Thirteen acres of private Cricket Ground. References
of the highest respectability. The Penmanship executed by
Mr. Marsh's Pupils for the World's Exhibition, is considered the
finest in England. See "Illustrated News," Sept., 1851.

LADIES' SEMINARY.
HIGH-STREET, BRILL, BUCKS,
ESTABLISHED, 1842.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT offers unusual advantages to Parents
seeking a SOLID and USEFUL EDUCATION for their Daughters.
The system pursued embraces the most approved methods of
instruction, and is eminently calculated to prepare the Pupils for
an efficient discharge of the domestic and social duties likely to
devolve upon them in after life. To insure this, the USEFUL,
rather than the merely ornamental, is carefully cultivated. The
Pupils are treated with maternal kindness, and nothing is
omitted that can contribute to their comfort and progress, secur-
ing as far as possible

HOME, HEALTH, and HAPPINESS.
TERMS, TWENTY GUINEAS PER ANNUM. This sum
includes all those items which generally constitute extras, and
add considerably to the amount of a school-bill. Provisions un-
limited, and of the best quality. French, German, Music, and
Drawing, when required, taught by well qualified masters. A
Prospectus will be forwarded on application to MRS. CLARK,
High-street, Brill.

SYDENHAM.—PERRY-HILL HOUSE
SEMINARY.—Principal, Mrs. J. W. TODD.—This Establish-
ment offers a complete English Education; the best instruction
in Latin; German, Italian, and French, by native professors;
and Drawing, Painting, Music, &c., by the first masters. The
system of tuition pursued recognises the diversified native cap-
abilities of the pupils, and is adapted to develop their individual
energies, and give them confidence in exercising their own power
of thought and inquiry, and, by forming their characters on the
basis of intelligent religious principle, aims to fit them for their mis-
sions and responsibilities in life. The mansion and grounds are
elevated and secluded, situate in the most lovely and healthy
locality, and in a position to command all the educational ad-
vantages furnished by the PALACE of ART. Full particulars
by post.

References:—H. Brown, Esq., M.P., Tewkesbury; Apeley Pollatt,
Esq., M.P., Staines; Mrs. Clara L. Balfour, Paddington; the
Rev. Dr. Redford, Worcester; Dr. Andrews, Northampton;
Thomas Thomas, Pontypool College; F. Trestrail, Secretary to
the Baptist Mission; A. M. Stalker, Leeds; J. P. Murrell, Lei-
cester; S. J. Davis, London; T. Winter, Bristol; J. J. Brown,
Birmingham; C. J. Middlemitch and S. Manning, Frome; J.
Purser, Esq., Rathmines Castle, Dublin; J. Toone, Esq., Salis-
bury; Daniel Pratt, Esq., London; H. and W. Todd, Esq.,
Dublin; J. G. Salisbury, Esq., City-road; Rev. J. J. Davis,
Luton; Rev. Dr. Barns, Paddington.

CHASE SIDE, ENFIELD, MIDDLESEX.
MISS CHARLTON respectfully informs her Friends that
the DUTIES of the above ESTABLISHMENT will be RESUMED
on SATURDAY, the 26th of July. Terms and prospectuses for-
warded on application. A Protestant French Lady required to
Teach her own Language and Drawing.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near
COVENTRY.—An effort to make a First-class Education
what it should be. Four Resident Masters. French and German
as on the Continent. Apply to Mr. Wyles for papers.
From J. H. Murrell, Esq., M.P.—Mr. Wyles, evidently
possesses the true spirit of a teacher—enthusiasm in his pro-
fession—natural aptitude in the government and discipline of
youth—high ideal of the office of an educator, and a steady
determination to see all practical means for attaining it. I be-
lieve that it is very rarely the case that school instruction has
been made so attractive in its process, and so varied in its results,
as it is in this Institution.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL,
BUCKS (near Oxford).—This well-known School
is still maintaining its high character. In establishing it, the
Proprietor endeavoured to supply a want long felt and expressed,
i. e., a Respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their
sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive
extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every
comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School,
prove that his exertions have been appreciated. The spacious
premises taken twelve months since, are now quite full, and
in consequence of the number of additional Pupils already pro-
mised, it has been determined to enlarge them very considerably.
The Principal will therefore be happy to correspond with
parents intending to place their sons at School after the Mid-
summer Vacation. TERMS, 18s. PER ANNUM. The follow-
ing are some of the advantages of this Establishment: Sound
Teaching, Constant Oversight, Absence of Corporal Punishment,
Parental Kindness, Unlimited Supply of the best Provisions,
Spacious and lofty Rooms, and healthful locality. The Pupils
are allowed to write home without being required to show
their letters to the Teachers, thus securing the very great ad-
vantage of free and confidential intercourse with their Parents.
References to Parents of Pupils in all parts of the kingdom;
also, if required, in France and Germany. A Prospectus, with
view of School Premises, will be forwarded on application to the
Principal, Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE may
be secured on very moderate terms on application to the
SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.
PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE, either by a Deferred
Annuity, or by a Capital Sum, to be received on ATTAINING A
CERTAIN AGE, may be secured from the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT
INSTITUTION on very moderate terms.

Example 1. An Annual Premium of 3s. 4s. 6d. paid by a person
of Thirty, will secure an Annuity of 26s. 0s. 0d. on and
after his Sixtieth year.

Example 2. A similar Annuity payable at Fifty-five, requires an
Annual Premium of 5s. 10s. 8d.

NOTE.—These Annuities may be made payable
in any sum, and at all ages.

Example 3. By an Annual payment of 5s. 11s., a person of
Thirty may secure 200l. payable to himself on his
attaining Sixty.

Example 4. A similar amount, payable at Fifty, requires a pre-
mium of 8s. 10s. 6d.

NOTE.—These sums are payable to the repre-
sentatives of the member, should death in-
tervene.

To PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERGYMEN, and all whose In-
come is dependent on the continuance of good health, the Directors
of this Society recommend the above scheme. To those con-
templating such a provision, or a Family Provision, every necessary
information will be afforded.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, which was es-
tablished in 1837, and is incorporated by Special Act of Parliament,
is the only office in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance
can be secured by Moderate Premiums, and without personal
liability. Since its formation, 2,250 Policies have been issued,
assuring about Three-and-a-half Millions.

Annual Reports, Tables, and every information afforded free,
on application to the Head Office in Edinburgh; or to the
London Branch, 66, Gracechurch-street, corner of Fenchurch-
street, City.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
48, GRACECHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE ON LIVES, ANNUITIES, &c.

Enrolled under the Acts of Parliament relating to
Friendly Societies.

DIRECTORS.

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England.

SOLICITOR.—SEPTIMUS DAVIDSON, Esq.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—CHARLES ANSELL, Esq., F.R.S.

Abstract of the REPORT of the Directors for 1855:—

The number of Policies issued during the year . . . 1,073

Assuring the sum of . . . £249,449 0 0

Annual Premiums thereon . . . £18,448 9 6

Policies issued from the commencement of the
Institution in December, 1835 . . . 18,567

Policies now in force . . . 13,740

Annual Income—From Premiums
(after deducting £33,348 abate-
ment allowed) . . . £189,955 15 2

Ditto—From Interest on invested
capital . . . £49,807 18 3

Amount returned to Members in abatement of
Premiums . . . £240,134 11 8

Amount of Bonuses added to anns Assured . . . £126,564 0 0

Amount paid in claims by Death from the com-
mencement of the Institution . . . £525,851 19 11

Balance of receipts over the disbursements in
the year . . . £118,883 7 8

Increasing the Capital Stock of the Institution to £1,211,049 17 4

At the last division of surplus profits, made up to Nov. 30,
1855, the reductions varied from 6 to 89 per cent. on the origina
amount of premium, according to the age of the member, and
the time the policy had been in force; and the bonuses ranged
in like manner from 50 to 75 per cent. on the amount of pre-
miums received during the preceding five years.
Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st July, are re-
minded that they must be paid within thirty days from that date.
The Directors' Report for 1855 may be obtained on application.
June 27, 1856. JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE
and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000l.
Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.
This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches,
and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.
A new and most important feature entirely originating with
this Company, viz., Marriage Portion Life Assurance, and De-
ferred Annuities, included in one policy.
Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable.
Annuities granted. Family endowment.
Loan on personal and other securities.
Terms of proposal and every information may be obtained on
application.
By order,
ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1831.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above SOCIETY was held
in EDINBURGH on the 6th May. The report by the Directors
stated that the number of policies issued during the year ending
1st March last, was 638, the sums assured thereby being
293,950l., and the annual premiums thereon 3,120l.

The result of the investigation for the triennial division of
profits was then announced. The surplus ascertained to have
arisen amounted to 183,839l., which wholly belongs to the
members, but of which one-third (61,279l.) must, by the laws of
the Society, be set aside as a reserve for allocation at the next
triennial division in 1859.

From the remaining two-thirds a Bonus was declared at the
rate of 12 per cent. per annum, on all policies on which six pre-
miums had been paid, not only on the sums in the policies, but
also on the former vested bonuses.

There was left, in addition to 61,279l. of reserve above stated,
a surplus of 12,623l., together 74,902l. to go to the next division.

The INVESTED FUNDS of the Society amount to . . . 5979,261
The ANNUAL REVENUE to . . . 169,460
The EXISTING ASSURANCES to . . . 1,764,348

Copies of the report may be obtained at the Society's head
office, 26, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh; at the London Office,
136, Bishopsgate-street Within, and at any of the agencies.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.

ARCHIBALD T. RITCHIE, London Agent.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000l.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.

ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Bennett, Charles, Esq. Gardner, E. Webb, Esq.

Bunnell, Peter, Esq. Grosset, William, Esq.

Burton, John Robert, Esq. Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq.

Cartwright, Richard, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.

Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq. Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Burge, George William, Esq. | Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.

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LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SURGEON.—JOHN MANN, Esq.

SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for as-
suring £14,366l., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies,
assuring £38,576l. 288 proposals were either declined or are
under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to
11,136l. 11s. 3d., and the yearly income is 45,481l. 11s. 10d.
The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted
to 30,000l.; 2,000l. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the
remaining 18,000l. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of pre-
mium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27½ per cent.
cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon
the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company
from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851 . . .	3,150 . . .	£553,303
1852, 3, and 4 . . .	3,367 . . .	679,351
1855 . . .	1,492 . . .	338,575
Total . . .	7,999 . . .	£1,571,229

JAMES INGHAM, Secretary.

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and
Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the ACHILLES
INSURANCE COMPANY, to parties of every age, on equitable
terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates:—

Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 100l. paid to
the Company—

Age.	£ s. d.
30 . . .	5 18 8
40 . . .	6 13 8
50 . . .	7 11 5
60 . . .	10 7 0

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen
on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the
Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with
all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent.
of the Profits being divided amongst the Policy-holders every
five years.

The Rates of Premium, which have been calculated by the
Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved
corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower
than those adopted by other and earlier Institutions.

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Col. Lothian S. Dickson. J. Bishop Culpeper, Esq.

Adolphus Baker, Esq. Henry Francis Home, Esq.

Thomas Houghton Burrell, Esq. James Toleman, Esq.

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DIRECTORS.

JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.

Ralph Shorrocks Ashton, Esq. Robert Rumney, Esq.

J. P. John Wood, Esq. (Wood and Wright).

William Jenkinson, Esq. William Woodward, Esq.

William Martin, Esq.

Thomas Roberts, Esq.

LOCAL SECRETARY:—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.

OFFICES:—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other par-
ticulars can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at
the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 558.]

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CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Notes from the House of Commons 502
A Sound Decision Reversed 493	The Mercantile Man of Straw 503
The Church-rate Question 493	Compulsory Vaccination 503
The Dissenters' Marriages Bill 494	Spirit of the Press 504
Our Church-rate Record 494	The Crystal Palace 504
Liberation of Religion Society 494	The Legislature on Bleaching 505
Religious Intelligence 494	The Half-holiday Movement 505
CORRESPONDENCE:	The Exhibition of Art Treasures in Manchester 505
A Distressing Case 495	Sir C. Campbell at Glasgow 505
Parliamentary Proceedings 495	Count Montalembert and the Italian Question 505
Parliamentary Divisions 498	Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence 506
Election Intelligence 498	The Summer Outrage 506
University of London 498	Court, Personal, & Official 506
University College, London 498	Miscellaneous News 507
Foreign and Colonial 499	Law and Police 507
The West Indies 501	Literature 507
The Royal Visit to Aldershot 501	The Perpetual Investment Society 510
Postscript 501	
Summary 502	

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

A SOUND DECISION REVERSED.

THE LORDS have thought fit in their wisdom, or their want of it, to negative the decision of the House of Commons giving to Dissenters free access to the Senate of the University of Cambridge. It would be simply ridiculous for us to feign surprise where we feel none. Their lordships have merely acted in accordance with the vocation whereunto they seem to consider they are called—that of obstructing in every possible manner the practical expansion of religious liberty in these realms. To their view, no doubt, the aspirations of Dissenters to be regarded by law as on a footing of complete equality with Churchmen, are intolerable assumptions. We can readily imagine them asking one another with contemptuous astonishment, "What next will these fellows have the audacity to demand?" The vulgarity of thinking for oneself in religious matters, of thinking differently, too, from mitred prelates, is offence enough; but really the assertion of the rights of conscience to this extent ought to divest him who makes it of all expectation that he will be allowed the full privileges of citizenship. Let him be thankful that the State tolerates his contumacy—let him receive as a favour what if he agreed in belief with the bishops he would claim as a right—let him bear himself humbly as a conscious culprit, and kiss the lordly hand that might chastise him; but let him beware of encroaching on the exclusive pretensions of his betters! "Croppies lie down!" used to be the favourite cry of Cavaliers to Roundheads—a cry which the latter took the liberty to resent. Well! we, too, must have manhood enough to stand by our own dignity, or we shall deserve to have it trampled in the dust by porcelain hoofs.

The right refused us we value merely as a right. As matters are managed just now, and are likely to be for some years to come, very few Dissenters will seek at the Cambridge University the education which they can get more freely, and to the full as good, at University College, London—and of the small number of gentlemen who prefer to do so, still fewer, perhaps, would care to become members of the Senate—the sole practical advantage to be gained by which (except in the case of residents) being the right to vote in the election of the parliamentary representatives of the University. But while we do not estimate the thing we ask for, at the substantial worth of a fig, we are all the less inclined to acquiesce in our exclusion. It is on trifles that men usually bring to issue great conflicting principles. The Lords have deliberately chosen to refuse what it cannot be pretended there is the least danger (save to Dissent itself) in granting—and we must take their refusal, just as we meant our own demand, as the simple assertion of a policy. Civil equality was the real significance of the vote in the House of Commons—civil inferiority, that of the Lords. They care as little for the material advantage we should get, as we do for what we ask—the main solicitude of both parties has reference to the principle it involves. Our principle is the aboli-

tion of ecclesiastical restrictions of civil rights—theirs is the maintenance intact of ecclesiastical exclusiveness. It is this which gives so much importance to their decision.

Such being the real question at issue between the two Houses, let us glance at the reasons assigned by the Lords for their decision. They allege that the majority in the Commons was obtained by surprise. Nothing can well be more contrary to fact. The unpreparedness, if any, was on the side of those who achieved the triumph, not of those who sustained the defeat. Mr. Heywood's amendments were on the paper long enough, and often enough, to give to every member of the House ample notice of his intentions. They were passed over in committee, at the request of Mr. Bouverie, on the express stipulation that they should be discussed at the next stage of the Bill. The fixing of the day for taking that stage was the prerogative of Her Majesty's Ministers, who thus had it in their own power to summon all their strength for the occasion. If the House was comparatively thin, and the hour at which the division was taken was the customary dinner-hour, the only safe conclusion that can be inferred from these facts is, that the friends of religious liberty cared more for the issue than the nominal opponents of it. The truth is that neither the Government nor the Opposition cared to resist successfully Mr. Heywood's just demand. They made a show of resistance—but neither of them could afford to press hard upon their usual supporters. Hence they winked at, if they did not encourage, wholesale desertion. So settled, indeed, are the convictions of the Lower House on this head, that nothing but a questionable deference to the known intolerance of their lordships, prevented the House from going much further, and admitting Dissenters to all academical emoluments and dignities. Their modesty is very ill appreciated—their temper quite misunderstood. They did so little, that the little which they have done is ascribed to chance.

The next reason given by the Peers for withholding their assent to the decision of the Commons is, that it is an advance upon the settlement agreed upon in the case of the University of Oxford. Two years have barely elapsed, they say, since both Houses resolved to abolish religious tests in regard to the Bachelor's degree only—and now the same demand is made in regard to all degrees, and even admission to the Senate. True! But then very few persons who are not peers, when called to do a thing over again, believe themselves bound to do it precisely as they did before. A first attempt is seldom perfect—it is generally defective in conception, and bungled in execution. The Oxford Commissioners have taught us, at the instance, no doubt, of the College authorities, how little we are likely to be indebted to any but ourselves. It is hard if we may not learn from experience, and that the experimental efforts of self-diffidence, in the way of reform, should be petrified into barriers against all future improvement. Let it be remembered that we are not now seeking to upset the decision of the Legislature so far as it affects Oxford University; but being invited by Government to try our hand upon Cambridge, we wish to act according to our increased light. The House of Commons, perhaps, views more correctly than it did two years since, the essential justice of Dissenting claims—perhaps, it has subsequently felt more sensibly the constitutional strength which is behind them. At any rate, it has become conscious of its own mind—and we trust their lordships will discover that it is not disposed to set light by it.

Lastly, it is said that the two Universities have always been connected with the Church of England. True, again! But this is only another mode of telling us that eels may be skinned alive, because they are used to it. Dissenters have always been excluded from the Universities. But why should they be? That is the question, and to that no answer has been given, but *Sic volo, sic jubeo*. Thirty years ago, we were in like manner excluded from Corporations and Parliament. Why was that blissful monopoly of Churchmen ever

surrendered? Merely because the better temper of the age would not bear its continuance. Between a century and a half and two centuries ago, it is difficult to say what Dissenters were not excluded from—but the "always" which had prevailed down to a certain time invariably had to give way. Prescription is but a poor plea for injustice. In the present case, especially, it is devoid of force. Our Universities are not exclusively theological seminaries—but institutions for the high education of the laity. Freedom of religious thought and profession are by no means incompatible with the object of those Universities, but rather in keeping with their main design. If the Lords could have found any present reason for keeping up the exclusiveness of the two great national seats of learning, they would not have fallen back upon the argument that what has been must continue to be.

We have done with their Lordships' reasons, but not with their acts. It now devolves upon the House of Commons to consider how the Lords' amendments are to be dealt with. We hope they will be summarily rejected. We are aware that this will be tantamount to a defeat of the Bill for the session, the large adverse majority of the Lords having put a friendly conference between the two Houses out of the question. But the measure is not in other respects so liberally framed as to make it worth large sacrifices to save it. Probably no one but its author feels much solicitude to see it pass into law; and between Mr. Bouverie's parental anxieties, and the maintenance by the House of Commons of its self-respect and dignity, there does not appear to us to be any difficulty of choice. It is requisite, however, that the friends of religious freedom should be on the alert. They should not lose a single moment in intimating their wishes to their respective members, nor fail, when the proper time comes, to scrutinise the division-list with a keen eye. Mr. Heywood has given notice of moving that this particular amendment of the Lords be not agreed to; and it is of the utmost importance that he should be well supported. We will not venture in this instance to forecast the result, for we are too near the close of the session to calculate with certainty. But we see no reason to assume that the House of Commons will submit to eat the leek—and until it has done so, we will not take for granted that the humiliation is to be endured.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION.

FROM an advertisement that appears elsewhere, it will be seen that the executive committee of the Liberation of Religion Society have passed a series of resolutions relative to the withdrawal of Sir W. Clay's Church-rate Abolition Bill for the present session. In the spirit of those resolutions, the friends of religious freedom will, we doubt not, almost unanimously concur. The obstacle to the further progress of the measure is justly stated to be "the friendly professions of Her Majesty's Ministers;" and those who were adverse to, as well as those who acquiesced in, Sir G. Grey's proposed amendments, will heartily join in "the hope that any measure hereafter submitted to Parliament will be restricted in its scope and provisions to the simple and unconditional abolition of Church-rates." We need hardly say that the honourable baronet who has, for so many years, with great zeal and perseverance, identified himself with this question, is not bound by the opinions of the Liberation, or any other society. At the same time, we have no doubt that the embarrassing position he has so long occupied, in consequence of the delusive promises of the Government, has been very annoying to so tried a friend of Church-rate abolition, and that he will be only too glad hereafter to pursue an independent course, unfettered by official requirements. We would especially call attention to the last of the resolutions, referring to parish conflicts, in which clerical and other chairmen of vestry meetings are charged with, "to a large extent," "systematic breach of the law." In view of such facts, the committee promise to afford "increased aid in the vestry contests, now everywhere so ably conducted by the opponents of Church-rates."

Not a few of our readers can testify to the cordial and efficient help rendered by the Liberation Society in this matter, in every part of the country, and will rejoice in the public offer of assistance, which, in so many cases, will be invaluable.

THE DISSENTERS' MARRIAGES BILL.

This important measure, after having been committed and re-committed, and a second and third time re-committed, like an incorrigible ticket-of-leave man, has at length emerged from the House of Commons, and awaits the consideration of the Lords, under the altered title of "An Act to Amend the Provisions of the Marriage and Registration Acts." It consists of twenty-seven clauses, the most important of which we will briefly describe. In case of marriage by licence, notice is required to be given to the Superintendent-Registrar of one district only, and certificate of the notice may be given by that functionary (unless the marriage be forbidden), whereupon the marriage may be solemnised. The Superintendent to whom notice is given, may grant licence for marriage in a district in which neither of the parties resides, and his presence in the Registrar's office is optional. Every notice is to be accompanied by a solemn declaration by one of the parties that there is no lawful impediment to such marriage. Notices of marriage by licence are not required to be suspended in the Superintendent-Registrar's office—but in the case of notices without licence that functionary is to cause a true and exact copy of the notice, as entered in the marriage notice-book, to be affixed in some conspicuous place in the office during twenty-one successive days before the marriage. The fee for a licence is one pound ten shillings, over and above the cost of the stamp. If present, at the request of any of the parties at a marriage in the Registrar's office, the Superintendent is entitled to a fee of ten shillings with a licence, and five shillings without.

There are other provisions relative to marriage with or without a religious service. Parties may choose between the minister of the place, or, with his consent, any other minister; provided that no marriage shall be solemnised "without the consent of the minister, or of one of the trustees, owners, deacons, or managers," nor "in any church or chapel of the United Church of England and Ireland, or of the Church of Rome, without the consent of the officiating minister thereof." If persons married before the Registrar desire to add a religious ceremony, they may present themselves to a clergyman or minister of their own denomination, having given him previous notice; and he, upon production of the Superintendent-Registrar's certificate within a month, and payment of the customary fees, if any, may read or celebrate the marriage service of the Church or persuasion to which he belongs; "but nothing in the reading or celebration of such service should be held to supersede or invalidate any marriage so previously contracted."

From the above outline of the provisions of the bill, it will be seen that some important alterations have been made. In the first place, no notices of marriage are required to be suspended *outside* the Registrar's office—Sir J. Duckworth's amendment to that effect having been wisely expunged from the bill. It is now optional for any minister, clergyman, or otherwise, to perform a religious ceremony on the requisition of persons "about to marry" who have obtained the necessary certificate. Possibly this concession to the scruples of the Puseyites may have been the means of expunging the obnoxious amendment referred to. Under these circumstances, there is reasonable ground for believing that the bill in its present form will be permitted to pass through the House of Lords, and come into operation at the beginning of next year.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

THE CHURCH-RATE CONTEST AT DORKING.—The poll has resulted in the confirmation of a twopenny rate; 69 persons having recorded 134 votes in its favour, and 21 persons giving 22 votes against it. The *West Surrey Times* states: "The opponents of the rate from the commencement, appear to have had no expectation of defeating it; their professed object was to offer every legitimate obstruction to its being made, to ventilate the question, and to give to every conscientious objector to such exactions an opportunity of recording a moral protest against them. A good feeling has prevailed throughout the contest."

CHURCH-RATES, FLEETWOOD.—A vestry meeting was held in the parish church at Poulton-le-Fylde, on Friday evening, the 27th June, to make a Church-rate. The Rev. J. Hull, incumbent, in the chair. A rate of 14s. for each of the five townships into which the parish is divided, was proposed. The Rev. Henry Lings moved, "That no salaries be paid out of the Church-rate." The motion was lost. There were fifty-six for the motion, and about eighty against it. The Rev. H. Lings then moved, as an amendment, "That the vestry being of opinion that Church-rates are unjust in principle, aggressive in operation, and contrary to Scripture, directs the churchwardens to raise by voluntary subscriptions the sum legally re-

quired for the necessary repairs of the Church." The Chairman persisting in a refusal to put the amendment to the meeting as irrelevant to the business of the meeting, the mover of the amendment protested against all further proceedings as illegal. The motion for the rate was then put to the meeting, and was carried by a large majority, only one hand being held up in opposition, as the opponents of the rate deemed the proceeding illegal. The meeting was conducted with good temper, and both parties appeared satisfied with the result. Should an attempt be made to collect this rate, there are not a few who intend to refuse payment.

WICKHAMSBROOK, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday, June 19, a meeting was convened by the churchwardens for the purpose of making a Church-rate. The vicar was not present. G. W. Stutter, Esq., surgeon, was called to the chair. The churchwardens proposed a rate of twopenny in the pound. The Rev. H. Coleman (Independent) moved an amendment that the sum specified in the estimate be raised by voluntary subscription. Several of the ratepayers deprecating a compulsory rate as likely to disturb the unanimity of the parishioners, pressed the adoption of voluntarism, and offered to give double or treble the amount of their respective rates. The churchwardens being inflexible, the amendment was put and lost. Mr. Coleman then demanded a poll, to commence the following morning, to remain open seven days, from eleven o'clock A.M. to three P.M. On the fifth day of the poll, the excellent vicar appeared to record his votes, declared his disapproval of a compulsory rate, and stated he should give four of his votes for, and two against, the rate. But being fiercely assailed, after some hesitation, he recorded six votes for the rate, writing below the following (which he designated a protest): "Alfred Hanbury, recommending Government to enact a law for the help and benefit of the nation." On the seventh and last day, some of the ratepayers appeared to enter a protest against the manner in which the proceedings had been conducted as illegal. When the chairman had declared the poll closed, and that eighty-six votes had been recorded for, and two against, the rate; and that, therefore, a rate of twopenny in the pound was made, the Rev. H. Coleman said, that the demand for a poll, as made by him, was *bona fide*; but the opponents of the rate regarded the proceedings which had been adopted by the pro-rate party, in conducting the poll, as irregular and illegal. This was the reason why the opponents of the rate had not recorded their votes. He entered his protest against the validity of the rate, which the chairman had just declared to be made. The battle is not yet fought, for it is the intention of the anti-rate party to appeal to the law. One of the churchwardens then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which no one seconding, the meeting dispersed.—*From a Correspondent.*

A sharp Church-rate contest is proceeding at Macclesfield. After two days' polling, the result has been—

For the rate	343
Against	467

Final majority against a Church-rate 124

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.

NORTHWOLD.—On Monday evening, July 1, a public meeting was held in a barn, kindly lent by Mr. G. Groves, who occupied the chair on the occasion. The Rev. W. Flanders, Rev. W. Woods, Rev. W. Symonds, Mr. W. Hickman Smith, and other gentlemen addressed the meeting.

WYMONDHAM.—On Tuesday, the Rev. W. Woods and Mr. Smith attended a meeting at the British School-rooms in this town.

DERHAM.—Mr. Smith delivered a lecture on the Irish Church, in the Assembly Room, on Wednesday evening, July 3rd. The Rev. G. Jeffreys presided, and the audience was respectable.

SWAFFHAM.—A public meeting was held in the Baptist Chapel, on Friday evening. The Rev. W. Woods presided; and Mr. Smith and the Rev. W. Symonds, of Downham, were the speakers.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.—The proceedings in this case will commence in the Guildhall, Bath, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. Dr. Robert Phillimore, M.P., will appear for the archdeacon, and it is understood that he will at the outset of the inquiry submit to the Court that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the promoter of the suit, has not complied with those preliminary regulations which entitle him to proceed.

THE BLANDFORD BOARD, THE ALTAR, AND THE BISHOP.—Our parliamentary columns contain the particulars of a debate in the House of Lords, in which Lord Portman stated that, if the Bishop of Salisbury would put his wishes into the form of a request, the Blandford Board would comply, and place a communion-table in the cemetery chapel—an arrangement to which the bishop did not object. Having written to our correspondent, to ascertain what had taken place, we have received from him the following statement of facts: "Since the debate in the House of Lords, the vicar wished the Board to yield to the bishop's request, but it would not consent. Another meeting was held a week later, and the reverend gentleman tried it on again, but to no purpose. He then gave the Board notice that he should call a vestry meeting, and if that meeting rejected the request, he should demand a poll of the parish; but we believe there is not the least chance of getting the parish to comply, for the majority of the people do not even care for consecration. The Board has sent to Lord Portman, telling his lordship he did wrong in making such a statement in the House of Lords. The first interment took place in the Dissenters' portion of the ground, last Monday week, by the Independent minister,

the Rev. B. Gray, and the first in the Episcopal portion took place to-day, by the same gentleman, although the vicar told the friends of the deceased that Mr. Gray could not perform the service on that side of the ground. They have used every means to prevent the breaking of the ground, and have even sent two or three corpses to a country village, and told the last party they must do the same, but they would not be thus trifled with. Some of the Church party drew up a memorial to the Board, but failed to get signatures enough to present it."—*Liberator.*

NEW BISHOPS IN CANADA.—The consent of Her Majesty's Government has been obtained for the erection of two new bishoprics in Canada, by a subdivision of the present diocese of Toronto. It was intended that they should bear the names of Kingston and London; but the bishop has suggested that Westminster and Portsmouth will be more appropriate, there being already a see of London in England, and of Kingston in Jamaica.

THE DISORGANISED CONSERVATIVES.—The *Standard* is very wroth with the Conservative leaders for deserting their "religious" principles, and declares it has received "hundreds of letters" like the one from which we now quote: "There were once noble lords and gentlemen to whom we were wont to look as the exponents of those principles which you have so nobly and excellently upheld for many years; but how miserably are they seemingly now at variance! On the Jewish question, Derby v. Disraeli; on Maynooth, Spooner v. Pakington; on Education, Walpole v. Herries; but time and space fail me to mention their differences. Such apathy to principle and disunion among professing leaders, will, I am confident, shake the stability of those who wish to uphold the Constitution and Crown."

Religious Intelligence.

COLLEGE CHAPEL, CHESHUNT.—VALEDICTORY SERVICE.—The Rev. Dr. Stowell, having resigned his Chair, as Theological Tutor and President of Cheshunt College, delivered a farewell sermon in the College Chapel, on the evening of Sunday, the 29th of June, to the congregation to whom he has occasionally ministered during his Presidentship. The service excited great interest in the neighbourhood, where the reverend doctor is held in high and general estimation.

NEW CHAPEL AT BLAENFFOS, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Baptist interest at Blaenffos, commenced about the year 1740. In the year 1784 the first small chapel was built. In 1804 a larger house was erected under the superintendence of the late Rev. John Morgan, who faithfully laboured for the Saviour in this locality for upwards of fifty years. This second house became of late years too narrow; now a third chapel is completed, which is both commodious and well proportioned at the very moderate cost of 577l. This sum, however, does not include the land nor the carriage of all the materials, besides much labour which were given gratuitously. In England the erection of such a noble structure fifty feet in length by forty in width, with three galleries, could not have been accomplished for less a sum than 1,200l. On the interesting occasion of the opening services, which were held July 1st and 2nd, just when the fine weather favoured crowds to attend, the following ministers delivered appropriate sermons, namely, Revs. John Owen, of Newcastle-Emlyn; H. Davies, of Llanglophan; T. E. James, of Cwmbach; J. Jones, Zion, Merthyr Tydvil; D. Price, of Liverpool; H. W. Jones, of Carmarthen; D. Davies, of Cardigan; W. Roberts, of Penypark; and S. Evans, of Arnsby, Leicestershire, who was baptized at Blaenffos, in June, 1816—forty years since. Several other ministers both Baptists and Independents, including the Rev. Caleb Morris, of London (a native of this neighbourhood), engaged in the devotional services. At the close of these very interesting meetings only about 100l. was left undischarged.

MR. JOSIAH HANKINSON, of the Lancashire Independent College, has accepted a cordial invitation from the members of the Independent Church and congregation assembling in Union-street Chapel, Leek, and purposes entering on his ministry the first Sabbath in August.

NEW SCHOOLS, READING.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new schools in course of erection at the south end of Trinity Chapel, Queen's-road, Reading, was performed by H. S. Keating, Esq., M.P. for Reading. The weather was delightfully fine, and it had the effect of drawing together a considerable number of people interested in the proceedings. The design for the new building, which has been prepared by Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, architects, Grey Friars, Reading, and is being carried out under their supervision, is considered on all hands to be highly successful. The walls are rapidly rising; and already there are many indications as to the appearance of the building when completed. Its style is early English, in harmony with the chapel. The size of the school inside is fifty feet by twenty-five feet. Large windows at the east and west ends, and a series of smaller windows towards the north, to give light to the interior. A porch at the north-east angle is intended for the girls' entrance, and one at the south-west angle for the boys' entrance. The Rev. C. H. Bateman, in a useful speech, addressed the spectators. He stated that, in order to provide funds, they had had a bazaar. A Jew Baron—Baron de Goldsmid—lent them White-knights-park in which to hold the bazaar; an excellent Quaker friend wrote to the Jew to get it, and then everybody else—their kind friends of the Church of England, Baptists, Wesleyan Methodists, members of other Churches in the town of the denomination to which they themselves belonged—indeed, every one seemed to come forward and lend a helping hand, and

the consequence was, that they had a very fine bazaar in the Wilderness of Whiteknights. The bazaar terminated most satisfactorily, yielding them something like 300*l.* towards raising this building. Subsequently, they raised 500*l.* towards the expenses. Contracts including all they wanted to be built amounted to 700*l.* With reference to the bazaar, everything demanded their acknowledgments. The conjunction of all religious denominations, even to Roman Catholics, was most gratifying; for Lady Wheble sent flowers to adorn the stalls, and also for sale, thus kindly and condescendingly connecting herself with this work. Mr. Keating, in the course of his address, said: "I am a member of the Church of England—an humble, but, I trust, a sincere member of that communion, in which I have been born and educated—and yet the gentlemen who represent the Building Committee, discarding everything approaching to a narrow sectarian view upon so wide a question as the present, have done me the honour to invite me to attend here to lay the foundation-stone of this building. There is another circumstance that you all must have observed in the able and succinct address which the reverend gentleman gave to us. It is the power of voluntary effort in this matter. (Hear.) For my own part, I confess that I should be disinclined to support—indeed, I should not wish to see any system introduced to this country which should have the effect of seriously diminishing, much less paralyzing, the voluntary efforts of our people." (Applause.) Mr. Keating, having had handed to him a handsome silver trowel, laid the corner-stone amid general applause. He then addressed the spectators on the general subject of Sunday-schools. The Rev. C. H. Bateman next, as a little memorial of the event, presented to Mr. Keating the silver trowel, mallet, and level. Mr. Keating received the present with many thanks, and the assemblage dispersed.

NORTH-WEST LONDON REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.—On Monday afternoon, the Bishop of Oxford delivered a parting address, in the school-room of the institution, to those children connected with the institution who are about to emigrate. A large number of lads, who had been reclaimed, assembled to hear the address. The bishop congratulated the boys on their change of life and the prospect before them. It would now be seen whether the work of reformation was real—whether they would withstand the temptations and trials that would follow their release from the salutary control imposed upon them by the institution. He exhorted them to guard against the beginnings of crime, which were like one of those rivers in America of which they had heard. A man might row up to a certain point with safety, but after that point was passed all his strength and his efforts were useless—his boat was hurled over the precipice, and he was dashed to pieces. Let them always lean upon the Gospel, that would save them in all their temptations and trials. As for those who were going to remain in the institution, he would urge upon them to subdue all those bad feelings which might arise in their minds—let them avoid the commencement of evil. To the supporters of the institution, he would say, let them not give it mere barren good wishes, but that active support, without which it could not be maintained. The right reverend bishop concluded by offering up prayer. The meeting then separated.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—On Sunday week, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the Hon. H. Powys, D.D., late of Warrington, was announced to preach on behalf of the schools connected with the church of Kirk Braddan, situated nearly two miles from Douglas, in the Isle of Man. So large a congregation assembled, that a great number could not gain admittance, and at the close of the communion service an adjournment took place to the churchyard, where the bishop, duly robed, mounted upon a chair on a tombstone, and addressed the assembly. The people were delighted.—The Rev. Edward Whitley, Chaplain to Sir R. Jeffry's Hospital, Kingsland-road, by permission of the Incumbent of Haggerstone, preaches in the crowded streets of that district on Tuesdays and Thursdays in each week.

OPENING OF WYCLIFFE CHAPEL, DEVONPORT.—The opening services in connexion with this place of worship, erected for the congregation of Independents, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. J. Pyer, took place on Thursday. Mr. Pyer was formerly the pastor of Mount-street Chapel, but circumstances dictated the propriety of efforts being made by a number of his friends, to build for him another chapel, where (surrounded by a people between whom and their minister there might be the fullest sympathy), he would pursue his labours with equal satisfaction and success. Within a very short period the walls of Wycliffe Chapel were seen to rise from their foundation and promise early completion. This chapel is situated in a populous and respectable neighbourhood. There is ample room for the ministrations now provided for, and the earliest religious appeals of the reverend gentleman (a man of the old Puritan spirit, combined with the more consistent and expansive sentiments of the present day), will be heard with attention and profit by a congregation capable of appreciating his qualities and co-operating with him in the good works he will lead. The chapel, which is admirably situated in the principal street of the town, is in the early pointed style, and consists of a nave and aisles, with a vestry (from which the pulpit is approached) at the south end. There is accommodation for about 640 persons, including the gallery (over the entrance vestibule), which is intended for the poor and the children of the schools. Adjoining the chapel on the east side is a neat parsonage, containing ten rooms; and on the basement floor is a school-room for 400 children, with class rooms and chapel keeper's apartments, below the aisles. The total cost of chapel, school, and house, exclusive of boundary walls, has been about 2,000*l.* The architect is James Hine, Esq., of George-street, Plymouth. The

opening service, on Thursday, was well attended, every seat being occupied. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. Pyer, after which a hymn was sung. A portion of Scripture was then read by the Rev. E. Jones, who also prayed; and another hymn being sung, the Rev. Dr. Harris, Principal of New College, London, ascended the pulpit, and delivered an eloquent and impressive address from the 2nd Book of Chronicles, 6th chap. and 18th verse: "But will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heavens of heavens cannot contain Thee; how much less this house which I have built!" The reverend gentleman in announcing the collection further observed that the cost of the chapel had been reduced already by contributions to 900*l.* Towards that sum 250*l.* had been granted from the Chapel Building Fund, leaving still 650*l.* to be provided for. A liberal collection was then made, and a hymn having been sung, the service was brought to a close with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Alliot, of the Western College. In the evening, the Rev. J. H. Hinton, of London, preached; and on Sunday last the Rev. D. Hewitt, of Exeter, was the preacher for the day. A tea-meeting, in connexion with the opening of Wycliffe Chapel, was held, on Tuesday evening, at the Temperance Hall, Devonport. We were glad to observe the room well filled on the occasion, and it was evident, from the spirit in which the proceedings were conducted, that further exertions will be made to free the building from the debt still remaining. Alfred Rooker, Esq., presided, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Pyer, the Rev. Mr. Jukes, the Rev. E. Jones, of Plymouth, the Rev. A. Hampson, of Devonport, and the Rev. H. Addiscott, of Taunton, and after a short prayer, the company separated.—*Abridged from the Plymouth Journal.*

ROYDON, ESSEX.—The Rev. W. C. Frith has resigned the pastoral oversight of the Congregational Church in this town, having laboured gratuitously for nearly eight years, during which time a new chapel has been erected and the Church reorganised. As a Christian minister, Mr. Frith possesses the respect, esteem, and confidence of his brethren, and leaves with the unanimous regret of the members of his Church. The farewell services will take place on the last Sabbath of this month.—*From a Correspondent.*

THE LATE REV. JOHN BRANCH.—The sum collected for the benefit of the widow and three daughters of the late Rev. John Branch, up to the present time, amounts to 638*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*

THE REV. HENRY MELVILL officiated as canon of St. Paul's on Sunday afternoon, for the first time. The congregation was very large.

WELLINGBOROUGH.—On Thursday, the 19th of June, Salom Chapel in this town, of which the Rev. T. Thomas is minister, was re-opened for Divine service, after extensive alterations. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, the attendance was very large. The Rev. T. Toller, of Kettering, read a portion of Holy Scripture, suitable to the occasion, and offered up prayer. The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached. The impression produced on the attentive and crowded audience was deep and intense. The Rev. G. Nicholson, of Northampton, gave out the hymns, and the Rev. Mr. Jukes, of Bedford, concluded with prayer. In the evening, the Rev. H. Toller, of Market Harborough, gave out the hymns. The Rev. E. T. Priest, of Northampton, read and prayed, and the Rev. J. Stoughton preached an eloquent discourse. The Rev. J. P. Poulter, of this town, closed with prayer. On the following Sabbath, the Rev. D. Thomas, of Stockwell (editor of the *Homilist*), preached in the morning and evening. Edward Sharman, Esq., of Wellingborough, was the architect.

Correspondence.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I know at this moment a minister of consistent Christian character, and of very useful talents, on the verge of starvation in London. He is ill in bed—he has a large family, and in a day or two will be dispossessed of his furniture. An excellent minister of another denomination, to whom his personal worth has been known for years, has called my attention to his case, which is one of great distress. He is the victim of injuries silently inflicted by a Diotrephesian persecutor, and suffers almost to the last extremity. Unhappily, he is not alone as a London minister in suffering and privation. Congregationalism has many obscure martyrs at this hour, whose slow and protracted agonies consume some of the purest spirits we have amongst us.

When I witness their patient endurance, and consider their fidelity to principle under wrong and in keen destitution, I learn almost to respect Whitgift in comparison with the coarse and vulgar-minded men who have smitten them to the dust.

The only hope that a Congregational minister in such circumstances can have—under God—must be in the prompt and decisive help and sympathy of his brethren. Without this no position can be more deplorable than that of an injured pastor, thrown suddenly into pecuniary embarrassment, and left without a charge.

It happened to me once to secure effective relief for 15,000 poor people out of employment by an earnest representation of their case. I hope these lines, written in haste, will elicit help for my suffering brother, and that before the week is over, I may go to his bedside, and tell him that God has opened for him a door of help.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN WADDINGTON.

9, Surrey-square, July 8.

The new suspension-bridge which is intended to form the communication between Chelsea and Battersea is now in an advanced state, the supporting abutments on each side of the river being nearly ready to receive the suspensory chains and intervening roadway.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

DEBATES.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, the debate on the second reading of the Bleaching-Works, &c. (No. 2) Bill, adjourned on the 13th June, was resumed. This bill is intended to restrict the hours of labour in bleaching-works: the hours are at present quite at the discretion of the master of the works, and sometimes extend to as many as twenty-one hours a day and 105 in a week. The temperature of the rooms in which the work is carried on varies from ninety to 130 degrees. The advocates of the bill—Mr. ISAAC BUTT, Mr. CORNWALL, Mr. DRUMMOND, Mr. WALTER, and others—state that restriction of the hours of labour is required by many masters to put all on an equal footing; and by the men, women, and children, employed in these "wasting shops," as they call them, for their own protection. It is alleged that an interruption of the process is practicable at any stage without injury. On the other hand, Mr. BAXTER, Sir JAMES GRAHAM, Mr. CARDWELL, and other opponents of the measure, state that the bleaching trade is peculiar; that the processes vary so much in different seasons and different parts of the country as to require different enactments; that the process once begun cannot be interrupted; and that if the House agreed to the bill, which would increase the cost of production, the competition is so keen that the success of our foreign rivals would be insured. Both sides were willing to refer the matter to a select committee; but while the supporters of the bill were anxious that a committee should be appointed as once, its opponents thought that the committee had better be appointed next session.

The House divided on the question that the bill be "now" read a second time; and decided in the negative by 109 to 65.

LAW OF DIVORCE.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, when the report of the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was brought up, the Bishop of Oxford, repeating those arguments against a relaxation of the law of divorce which he has previously used, moved the omission of six clauses, namely, those relaxing the law of divorce so far as to give the husband a right of divorce upon the adultery of his wife, and the wife where the husband has been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy, adultery with cruelty, and adultery with desertion for two years and upwards. The amendments were opposed by the LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD CAMPBELL, the Earl of DONOUGHMORE, and supported by Lord REDBURN, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Earl of DESART, and Lord DUNGANNON. The Earl of DUNHAM gave a qualified support to the measure. If the law were too much relaxed, it would facilitate collusion in the middle and lower classes. His vote would depend on the answer he received to the question—would the promoters of the bill adopt a proviso prohibiting a husband or wife, divorced for adultery, from marrying the person with whom the adultery was committed? The Earl of ABERDEEN observed that such a proviso existed in the law of Scotland, and had worked well. Lord LYNDHURST had no objection to the proviso. The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the prohibition was always inserted in every divorce bill brought before the House, and always struck out, because experience showed that it did not prevent collusion. He thought the introduction of the provision would not improve the bill.

The amendments of the Bishop of Oxford were negatived by 43 to 10. The House then agreed to the proviso described by Lord Derby, and it was added to clause 24.

WILLS AND ADMINISTRATION BILL.

On Thursday, on the motion for going into committee on the Wills and Administrations Bill, Mr. HENLEY remarked that the bill before the House was "as different as chalk from cheese" from that originally introduced by the Solicitor-General,—"a transmutation of the result of what he might almost call illicit intercourse between some honourable and learned gentlemen on his side and some on the other." Whether the new court would turn out to be a Court of Chancery, or a Court of Common Law, no one could tell. It dealt too much with real property, and it established a double litigation. As no sound decision could be arrived at without knowing how the Appellate Court of the House of Lords was to be constituted, he moved that the House should go into committee after they had considered the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill.

The SPEAKER having remarked that the motion could not be put in that form, Mr. HENLEY moved that the House should go into committee on the bill on Tuesday.

Some members were anxious to go into committee at once; others thought, as the bill could not be passed, it was useless to go into committee at all. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, he had never before experienced in so practical a way the wisdom of the adage, "Heaven preserve one from one's friends." He had endeavoured to make a measure that would be acceptable to all; he had imagined that Sir Fitzroy Kelly represented the combined wishes and sentiments of the Opposition,—erroneously, as it appeared, for there was no agreement between any two of the gentlemen opposite. He was surrounded by enemies. There was Sir James Graham, who had arrived at a conclusion the opposite of that he had entertained for twenty years. In this predicament, what to do was extremely difficult to determine, and all he could do was to accede to Mr. Henley's motion.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM defended himself from the charge of changing his opinions, and retorted the charge on the Solicitor-General. "He proposes to sever the testamentary jurisdiction from the Court of Chancery. He proposes to transfer up to a limited

amount a contentious jurisdiction in matters testamentary to the County Courts. Yet in the Chancery Commission he opposed both measures; and, relying on his judgment, I was induced to join in that opposition." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.)

Mr. Henley's amendment was agreed to.

SUPPLY—THE VOTE FOR NEW CHURCHES.

On the motion that the House resolve into Committee of Supply, Mr. W. WILLIAMS adverted to the statement of the Secretary to the Treasury, that a vote of 10,000*l.* for building new churches was to be withdrawn until next session. Since he had been a member of the House he had never known such an instance of an attempt to get 10,000*l.* by direct misrepresentation. The vote stated that the sum was a contribution in respect of the revenue derived from the Crown estates; but the fact was that all the property of the Crown had been surrendered to the public. He thought that the members of the Church of England might take an example from the Dissenters, and build new churches at their own cost.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that as the vote was to be postponed it would be a waste of time to enter into a discussion respecting it. He should content himself with observing, that the honourable gentleman was wholly mistaken as to the grounds on which the vote was proposed.

Mr. HADFIELD thought the country was greatly indebted to the honourable gentleman for having called attention to this subject. He was afraid that this was the commencement of a new series of parliamentary grants for church-building purposes.

On a vote of 6,912*l.* for works, furniture, fittings &c., embassy houses abroad, Mr. WISE drew attention, to the amount expended for the embassy-house at Paris. He stated that since 1815 127,503*l.* had been spent for repairs of the building, and yet it was in a disgraceful state. He hoped this would be a warning to the Government not to purchase any more embassy-houses on the Continent, but to allow 2,000*l.* or 3,000*l.* a year to the ambassador for the embassy-house. Sir B. HALL stated that it was his intention as soon as the session was over to send one of the officers attached to the department of Works to Paris, to make a report as to what should be done. After a brief conversation, the vote was agreed to.

On a vote of 827*l.* for the British cemetery at Madrid, Mr. WISE complained of the useless expense that had been entailed by sending out Mr. Albano to superintend the erection of a wall round the cemetery. The vote was agreed to.

The next vote of 228,950*l.* for charges of the disembodied militia was voted, after a desultory discussion on various parts connected with their organisation. This was the last estimate for the year, and the committee hailed the completion of the supplies with a general cheer.

CHURCH BUILDING COMMISSION BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill,

Mr. HADFIELD moved that it be committed that day three months. The commission had now been in existence thirty-eight years, and the legislation connected with it had got into such inextricable confusion that it was perfectly impossible to reduce it to any order or system. He had the strongest possible objection to the continuance of the Commission, which cost the country annually a large sum of money, without producing any adequate advantage.

Sir G. GREY explained that the object of the bill was not to perpetuate the Commission, but simply to continue it for a short period, when it was proposed that its business should be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commission, in accordance with the recommendation of the Select Committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission, to which the subject had been referred.

The House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the amendment 9

Against it 159

Majority 150

The House, therefore, went into committee upon the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to without amendment.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY BILL.

On Friday, the House of Lords went into committee on this bill. Clauses 1 to 30 were agreed to with verbal amendments.

On clause 31, providing that the Commissioners may frame statutes for the University, Lord LYTLETON remarked, that under the clause only statutes passed by the Commissioners affecting certain gifts should be laid before the Council of the Senate. No such limitation should exist, but all statutes should be laid before that body. He moved the omission of words to take away the limitation; and carried his amendment by 51 to 26.

On clause 44, which, as amended by Mr. Heywood's motion, would have the effect of admitting Dissenters to a share of the governing power, Lord LYNTHURST moved an amendment restoring the clause to its original state and excluding Dissenters. They all understood the close connexion that existed between the Universities and the Church of England. The whole ministration of the Church proceeded from the University. It was a most important thing, therefore, to take care that those who governed the University should be members of the Church of England. If their lordships adopted this change they would be adopting a most important alteration; and, they might depend upon it, it would have a decided influence upon the religion of the country. He would, therefore, earnestly recommend their lordships to reinsert the words which had been struck out of the clause. He would repeat that the alteration was made in a comparatively small House, and was carried by a small majority, and carried, he believed, by surprise. He thought it impossible that the Government, in the other House of Parliament, could sanction this change. His belief

was that the Government was on that occasion also taken by surprise. But with respect to the nature of the amendment itself he did not wish to rely upon his own opinion. He had been much struck with certain observations which he had understood to have been used in another place with regard to the amendment which was there carried. Those observations were that the effect of the amendment would be to confer upon Dissenters who took the higher degrees a right of interference in the affairs of the University and a vote for members of Parliament. He feared that it would mar the usefulness of the bill by exciting a feeling of hostility and alarm in the minds of those whose co-operation was necessary for the efficient working of the measure. It must not be forgotten that there was a strong connexion between the Church of England and the Universities; and the proposal to allow Dissenters to interfere in fixing the theological studies to be pursued in those Universities would excite great alarm in the minds of many persons. He opposed the amendment, believing that it would tend to impair the usefulness of the University. Now, with those observations he entirely concurred. They were observations ascribed, and he believed justly ascribed, to a member of Her Majesty's Government, that member being the gentleman who had charge of the bill in the other House of Parliament; and he thought therefore that, taking those observations in connexion with the fact that the vote in the other House of Parliament was obtained by surprise, their lordships would agree to the restoration of those words in the clause which prevented Dissenters from taking any part in the government of the University of Cambridge, which had been expunged in the other House of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) The noble and learned lord concluded by moving, as an amendment, the restoration of certain words in the clause, the effect of which was to prevent Dissenters taking part in the government of the University.

The LORD CHANCELLOR would admit that it was true that such a restriction was contained in the bill which was before their lordships two years ago, and also that the bill which had been introduced during the present session contained the words which the noble and learned lord now wished to restore. For his own part, he should have been perfectly satisfied with the bill if those words had been retained, but, as they had been struck out by the House of Commons, he ventured to submit to their lordships, that unless it could be clearly shown that their omission created any serious evil, or gave rise to any real apprehension of danger to the Church of England, it would not be advantageous that upon a question of this description their lordships should place themselves in antagonism with the other House of Parliament. [Lord Lyndhurst: There is no such omission in the Oxford Bill.] There was not; but still it would not be creditable to their lordships to place themselves in antagonism with the House of Commons on the subject. It was only a fortnight back since argument was pressed upon their lordships which appeared to him to be germane to the present question. The noble and learned lord opposite occupied the attention of their lordships for a length of time upon a question upon which he regretted to say that he was defeated, and the argument employed by the noble and learned lord was singularly applicable to the present question. If it were not dangerous—and the noble and learned lord argued that it was not—to the Christian legislation of the country to admit Jews into Parliament, surely it could not be dangerous to the Church of England character of the University of Cambridge to admit Dissenters into its senate. For his own part, he believed that the admission of Dissenters would not be dangerous to the Church of England, but to the Dissenters themselves. It had been said by a popular writer, Dissenters never remained so during two generations, and they would be more likely to become members of the Established Church than to induce members of the Church to dissent from it.

The Earl of DERBY had a great respect for the noble and learned lord, and also for Mrs. Barbauld, but he did not think that her opinion could be relied upon to guide the decisions of their lordships. He regretted that the noble and learned lord should have thought it necessary to rest his argument upon the speech made by his noble and learned friend on a previous occasion, to the effect that the admission of Jews would not endanger the Christian character of the House of Commons. He could not tell whether his noble and learned friend acutely felt the sarcasm, but he begged to remind the noble and learned lord that there were many members of their lordships' House who had not agreed in that opinion, and who could consistently maintain that the exclusion of Dissenters from the governing body was necessary to preserve the Church of England character of the University. His noble and learned friend, on the present occasion, asked their lordships to do, and the Government to do, that which both one and the other had declared would be most advantageous, and to adhere to a principle which they had established in the Oxford Bill. He could not conceive upon what ground the noble and learned Lord Chancellor could sanction the introduction of a bill to amend the Oxford University Bill, and still less how the Government could reconcile themselves to adopting an important principle in one session of Parliament, and then to be ready in the following session to be guided upon the subject by a chance majority of the House of Commons. He would be most unwilling to see their lordships in antagonism with the House of Commons, but upon an important principle their lordships would be departing from their duty if they consented to abandon that which they felt to be right for any such consideration. He would implore their lordships not to be guided in their decision by the feeling evinced by a stolen vote of the House of Commons, nor by the willingness displayed by the Govern-

ment to play fast and loose, but to adhere to the principle which they had laid down. If the principle were right with regard to Oxford, it could not be wrong with respect to Cambridge; and he earnestly trusted that their lordships would not permit the Government to go back from the ground which they had adopted, and, out of consideration for a trifling majority of the House of Commons, to induce them to shrink from that course in a manner not creditable to their consistency.

Lord MONTEAGLE considered that the bill as it at present stood was more consistent with wise legislation than it would be if altered in the way proposed. He maintained that from the earliest times there had been a wide difference between the University of Cambridge and that of Oxford with respect to Dissenters. In the days of Elizabeth, at Cambridge, a Dissenter was not excluded from taking his degree or becoming a member of the University. During the reign of James I. the authorities of the University were forced to do that which they would not have done, except under the compulsion of a monarch who was not attached to the laws or liberties of England; but long after that time the cases of Oxford and Cambridge entirely differed. The Dissenter, no doubt, had cause of complaint in both Universities; but at Cambridge the course of education was opened freely to him, although he might be refused his degree, whereas at Oxford there was a prohibition on matriculation, and the Dissenter was not admitted to the benefits of the same education which he enjoyed at the sister University. He contended, further, that there would be no analogy between the two Universities, even if the noble and learned lord succeeded in carrying his amendment. By the Oxford Bill a Dissenter could take only a "B.A." degree. By the present bill, even as amended by the noble and learned lord, he would be admitted at Cambridge to the "M.A." degree, although he would be excluded from the senate. The question had been put by the Lord Chancellor upon a right foundation. Could they show any objection to the admission of Dissenters except the cry of exclusion, which of all cries was, in his opinion, the one most abhorrent from the Constitution of England? What were they afraid of? There were about 3,000 members of the senate, and it was absurd to suppose that any real danger could arise to the Church of England from the admission of a few Dissenters to that body. The experiment had already been tried. Mr. Pitt, in 1793, without objection from the then Protestant Parliament of Ireland, admitted both Dissenters and Roman Catholics to the full enjoyment of the University of Dublin; and he appealed to their lordships whether, while the results of that experiment had furnished them with the best argument against the Ultramontane doctrines entertained by a portion of the Roman Catholic party in Ireland with respect to the system of united education, they had ever heard a complaint arising from the intermixture of the Roman Catholics with the Protestants?

The Earl of DONOUGHMORE remarked that Dissenters did not form part of the governing body of the University of Dublin.

Lord MONTEAGLE was aware of that, but they took the same degree as Churchmen, and voted for members of Parliament in the same manner. But it was said, that by previous clauses of the bill they had admitted Dissenters to the advantages of the University by giving them halls. He regretted that they had done so, because some inconveniences, if not dangers, might arise from the establishment of small Dissenting communities representing the extreme and exclusive opinions of that body; whereas if Dissenters were admitted fully, freely, and unreservedly to the University, the tendency would be of Dissenters towards the Church, not of Churchmen towards Dissent. But he relied upon authorities, and he begged their lordships to observe that the argument which he was about to quote was not founded upon any temporary or trumpery ground, but upon eternal principles which were at all times equally just and true. The noble earl opposite (the Earl of Derby), on the occasion of the presentation of a petition in the year 1832, said that he was most confident that the Church would not be strengthened by keeping up the system of exclusion at the Universities. The noble earl then expressed an opinion that it was not by exclusion, but by admission, that the interests of the Church were best supported. If those arguments were good then, they were equally good now. He could not understand how the noble and learned lord (Lyndhurst) could consistently advocate the admission of those who were not Christians to the Legislature of this country, and at the same time object to the admission of a Dissenting Christian as one of the governing body of the University of Cambridge. (Hear, hear.) He could not admit that this alteration in the bill was carried by surprise, since the amendment upon which the vote was taken was in the hands of members. The House of Commons might also have reversed its vote on the third reading, but the House unanimously passed the bill. He implored their lordships not to unsettle this question afresh by agreeing to the motion of the noble and learned lord.

The Earl of DERBY said that the noble lord had quoted from a speech of his delivered twenty-four years ago, which represented him as having been opposed to the system of exclusion, and pledged to the question under their lordships' consideration—viz., whether the Dissenters ought to be admitted to the governing body of the Universities. He adhered to the opinion he then expressed, that Dissenting youths ought not to be excluded from the benefits of a University education; and to the imposition of an oath on matriculation he had always objected. But that had nothing to do with the admission of the Dissenters to the governing body of the University, and if the noble lord had read the whole of his speech he would have found that he proceeded to state that he would not

enter upon details as to how far and in what manner it might be desirable to modify the admission of Dissenters—whether they ought to be admitted to all the honours and none of the powers of government, and whether there should be any restriction with regard to the internal government of the University. (Hear, hear.) Their lordships would therefore see that he had carefully guarded himself then, as he guarded himself now, against declaring his opinion with respect to the modifications or relaxations under which Dissenters ought to be admitted to all the privileges of the University.

The Bishop of St. David's desired to extend to Dissenters the fullest share in the honours of the University that was consistent with the principles of its constitution in connexion with the Church of England. It was with very great reluctance, because he shrank from the appearance of withholding from the Dissenters any privileges which might be safely and usefully conferred, that he dissented from a change which he believed would be to them perfectly useless, while it would have a detrimental effect on the social state of the University, and give members of other universities some right to complain. (Hear, hear.)

Their lordships then divided:—

For the amendment	72
Against it	25
Majority	—47

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

THE BISHOP OF NEW ZEALAND'S SALARY.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, on the motion of adjournment till Monday,

Sir J. PAKINGTON inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to make any arrangement for restoring to the Bishop of New Zealand the income of 600*l.* per annum which was provided for him when he accepted the position, and was continued until the last two years. He put it, he said, to the House whether it was creditable to the Church or honourable to the country that this eminent person should be left in his high position without any income. Blame had been thrown on him for some expressions he used in 1852 in moving the Colonial Estimates; but again and again he had stated that he never intended his words to apply to Bishop Selwyn, and he ought not to suffer on account of a misunderstanding of this kind.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that he approached the subject with pain and concern. In deciding that the item of 600*l.*, the bishop's salary, should not appear in the Estimates, he had not done so out of disrespect to Bishop Selwyn, but because Sir John Pakington, in 1852, gave a distinct pledge that the salary should not appear again. Mr. GLADSTONE took the same view of the nature of the pledge given by Sir John; but he thought that the bishop had been harshly treated. He had a fair title to the continuance of his salary; and the House of Commons ought to consider whether it would not be well to encourage the Government to renew the grant, rather than hold them to the strict pledge.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS could not understand upon what principle of common honesty money should be taken out of the pockets of the people of this country to pay a bishop of New Zealand. If the people of that colony wanted a bishop, he said, let them pay for one.

Mr. DISRAELI held that Sir John Pakington had given no pledge. In the only authentic record of their proceedings were the words "Sir John Pakington said he was decidedly averse to giving a distinct pledge." Sir GEORGE GREY met this by pointing out that the obstacle to the renewal of the grant was not a casual expression dropped in debate; for a note appended to the Estimates of 1852 stated that the estimate for New Zealand was less by 10,000*l.*; that in the following year it would be reduced to 5,000*l.*; "after which, it was hoped, no further aid would be needed." No exception was made in favour of the bishop's salary. That, if not a distinct pledge, was a distinct intimation.

Mr. ROEBUCK thought, if the colony refused to pay the bishop, the person who appointed him (Lord J. Russell) should pay him. Sir J. Pakington must, he said, have intended that the House should understand that the bishop's salary would be no longer paid by this country.

Mr. HILDYARD suggested that the Government should bear in mind the claims of Bishop Selwyn, and not neglect any opportunity of requiring them.

THE PARTNERSHIP BILL.

On the order for going into Committee upon the Partnership Amendment (No. 2) Bill, Mr. MUNTZ said the more he heard and saw of this bill, the worse it appeared. Instead of a Partnership Amendment Bill, it should be called a bill for promoting fraud, collusion, and robbery. The commercial world did not want it, and he moved to defer the committee for six months.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. W. BIGGS, Mr. ROEBUCK, Mr. MALINS, and Mr. BASS, and supported by Mr. SPOONER, Mr. GLYN, Mr. CROSSLEY, and Mr. G. BUTT.

Lord PALMERSTON said the objections offered to the bill were more fit for discussion in committee. He believed that public opinion was in favour of the bill, thinking that the law of partnership required alteration, and that the measure would tend to remove impediments to the employment of small amounts of capital. The great opponents of the bill, he observed, were large capitalists, and its advocates persons more connected with the possessors of small capital; it was the few against the many; and this, he thought, was, *prima facie*, a recommendation of the bill.

Mr. T. BARING protested against a Minister of the Crown endeavouring on such a subject to excite a prejudice against capitalists. The matters in discussion, he said, turned not upon details, but upon questions

affecting the principle of the measure, which tended, in his opinion, to shake commercial confidence. He was convinced that there was no want of capital, and he strongly objected to the exclusion of publicity by the bill.

Mr. MITCHELL said, what he wanted to know, before going into committee was, whether in committee it was intended to adopt the provisions against fraud embodied in the Joint-Stock Companies Bill—namely, due registration of all partnerships *en commandite*.

Sir J. GRAHAM concurred with Mr. Mitchell, upon the answer to whose inquiry, he said, his vote would depend. This bill was opposed to the reports of a commission and of two committees, and rested upon evidence the condition of which, namely, publicity, it did not fulfil. The whole of the matter turned upon that safeguard.

Mr. LOWE said the bill did not deal with partnerships, properly so called. It was not a bill for altering the law of partnership; it was a complement of the Usury Law, regulating the liability on which money might be advanced. The question of safeguards was a difficult one; if there were too many, the bill would not work; and the question how much safeguard could be introduced consistently with its due working depended, not upon the nature of the bill, but upon the state of the law. The registration clauses, of which notice had been given by Mr. Baxter, appeared to him to be cruel delusions and traps, and he should be culpable if he held out any hope of his adopting them. He stood upon the principle of the bill, which was not that of limited liability, but that of enabling persons to advance capital without the heavy penalty they might now incur, leaving unaltered the nature and constitution of the law of partnership.

Mr. CARDWELL said what was desired was that the bill should follow the principle of the Joint-stock Banks Bill—that of distinct publicity. Whatever the bill might be called, the question was, whether the House would sanction a gigantic system of fraud, to the injury of the honest trader.

The Lord Advocate said the bill had nothing to do with limited partnerships; it secured parties advancing money simply as creditors against being deemed partners.

After some observations by Mr. W. S. LINDSAY and Mr. M. CHAMBERS, the amendment was negatived upon a division by 75 to 61, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

Mr. GREGSON moved to add to the 3rd clause, which was the essence of the bill, words precluding a lender from recovering any portion of his loan, in case of the insolvency or bankruptcy of the trader, until the claims of all other creditors were fully satisfied. This amendment was carried, upon a division, against the Government by 83 to 80.

Mr. SPOONER then moved a proviso at the end of the same clause:—

Provided always that any person making a loan to any trader, and receiving a share of the profits as compensation, shall, in the event of the trader becoming insolvent repay, to his estate all moneys drawn out by him, either on account of the principal of the loan or of the profits received within the year immediately preceding the insolvency.

Lord PALMERSTON said this amendment departed so far from the principle of the bill that the decision of the committee upon it would determine the fate of the bill.

The amendment was negatived, upon a division, by 125 to 105.

Arbitration clauses were added to the bill, on the motion of Mr. LOWE; and the other clauses were agreed to.

THE NAWAB OF SURAT.

A lengthened discussion in the House of Lords, on Monday, arose as to the Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill, considerable doubt being entertained as to whether it ought to be treated as a public or a private bill. Lord REDESDALE moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

This amendment having been seconded by the Duke of ARGYLL, who intimated that the Government did not support the bill, was ultimately agreed to, after a discussion, in which the Duke of ARGYLL, and Lords CLARKE, ELLENBOROUGH, and ALBEMARLE took part, and in which a strong feeling was expressed that the question at issue between the Nawab of Surat and the East India Company be heard and decided before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

ENTRY OF THE GUARDS.

On Monday, Mr. H. BARING asked whether the route which had been announced through the ordinary vehicles of intelligence was the one really intended to be adopted? That particular route appeared to have been fixed upon in order at once to show the greatest disrespect to the troops and cause the greatest inconvenience to the public—"hear," and a laugh;—and he therefore wished to know whether the Secretary for War interfered in such matters, or who was it that was responsible?

Lord PALMERSTON: The line of march intended for Wednesday next will be by Parliament-street and Charing-cross, along Pall-mall, and then in at the gate opened for the public by the German chapel. (A laugh.) The Guards will next march past Her Majesty at the Palace, and then proceed up Constitution-hill to Hyde-park. The detailed arrangements for such occasions are of course made by the Quarter-master-General; but those who sit on these benches are responsible for any act of administration which this House may think fit to question. Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Disraeli, he said he would move, on the following day, that the House should not meet until three o'clock, instead of twelve, on Wednesday. (Hear, hear.)

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

When the report of the resolutions agreed to in

Committee of Ways and Means was brought up by Mr. FITZROY,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he thought it desirable that the Government should take an early opportunity of affording some explanations to the House with regard to the communications that had taken place with foreign Governments on the subject of Italian affairs. (Hear, hear.) On any day that might be convenient to his noble friend at the head of the Government—probably on Friday or on Monday—he would move for copies of the communications to which he referred, and he would ask the noble lord what fruits might be expected from the declarations made at the Paris Conference.

APPELLATIVE JURISDICTION BILL.

On the order for the second reading of the Appellate Jurisdiction (House of Lords) Bill,

Mr. E. DENISON presented a petition from Lord Wensleydale (who was present below the bar) praying that that House would make such amendments in the bill as would leave the Royal prerogative and his right to sit and vote in the House of Lords entirely unaffected by the bill.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in moving the second reading of the bill (which had come down from the other House), adverted to the grave complaints which had been made regarding the manner in which the appellate jurisdiction was exercised in the House of Lords, where the number of law lords hearing appeals was, he observed, frequently not more than two, and sometimes only one. He was aware, he said, that strong objections were felt to the scheme proposed by the bill, and it had been suggested that the judicial functions should be at once withdrawn from the House of Peers; but he asked to what tribunal appeals in the last resort could be transferred without recasting and reconstructing the whole judicature of the country. Nor would it be possible to persuade the House of Lords, whose concurrence was indispensable, to give up its appellate jurisdiction. Legal persons might, it is true, be created peers; but very few lawyers could be prevailed upon to take upon themselves that dignity. Then, if the appellate jurisdiction could not be transferred from the House of Lords, and if that House shut its doors upon peers for life, what was to be done? Was the present system, condemned on all hands, and admitted by the House of Lords itself to be most unsatisfactory, to remain? He acknowledged that the question was beset with difficulties, but the evil was great and pressing, and must be overcome; and, unless some other scheme could be devised that would effect the object of establishing a tribunal of ultimate appeal that would be satisfactory to suitors and to the country, he hoped the House would not reject this proposal.

Mr. BOWYER moved to defer the second reading for six months, contending that the bill was inadequate to the just expectations of the country and to the exigencies of the public service. He dwelt at some length upon the objections, constitutional and practical, to which, in his opinion, the bill was liable. He proposed, in lieu of the scheme it contained, that a great Supreme Court should be established, which should hear and determine appeals in criminal as well as civil cases.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. R. PHILLIMORE.

Mr. WHITESIDE accused Mr. Phillimore of want of generosity in speaking of the House of Lords—a tribunal which, according to the testimony of all the witnesses examined, had for a series of years earned the respect and confidence of the bar, the suitors, and the public. Nothing, he said, should induce him to give up the appeal to the House of Lords, who were not deprived of the right of calling in the Judges by this bill, which adapted a present institution to the exigency of the case, and rendered it more suitable for the work it had to perform. He should vote for the second reading.

Sir J. GRAHAM thought that the bill ought to excite the jealousy of the House of Commons, as to its object and the mode in which it was to be worked out, which exhibited the feebleness and obscurity inherent in all middle measures. The 4th clause was especially obscure; according to his construction, it damaged the case of Lord Wensleydale, and placed him in a most ambiguous and anomalous position. The bill, in his opinion, should either be rejected or referred to a committee, for at present it left uncertain a great branch of the prerogative. He could not conceive anything more painful than the position of a peer for life, bearing a brand of dependence, a mark of inferiority, belonging to a class termed peers, but yet not *peers*, equal. He was satisfied that, if this bill be adopted, it would be necessary to go on and to extend the creation of peers for life to the army, the navy, and politics, for poverty was not confined to the law. This touched the main-spring of human ambition, and he entreated the House to pause before it passed a measure which, for a comparatively paltry object, risked the swamping of the House of Lords. With respect to the other aspect of the bill, the new appellate jurisdiction, it was, upon the face of it, he contended, a delusion, not a reality. This new tribunal was to sit during prorogation. What did that mean? Then the Judges were to be paid, and the second clause excluded some high legal personages. The bill, in his opinion, would debauch both the bench and the bar. The Crown would have the power of holding out to pursue judges the prospect of an appointment as deputy-speaker in the House of Lords with a peerage for life, and the expectation of one of inheritance. It was competent to the House of Lords, without the intervention of the Commons, to mend their jurisdiction, which might be done by a distribution of the business, in classes, among the judges. Things, however, could not go on, he observed, as they now were, and he referred to various cases which

showed the imperfections of the existing appellate tribunal, and their bearing especially upon Scotch appeals. If legislation was necessary, it should be preceded, he thought, by careful inquiry, and, although prepared to reject the bill, he preferred, on the whole, a committee.

Mr. ROUNDELL PALMER said he should vote for the second reading of the bill simply because, looking at the subject as one upon which legislation was absolutely necessary and ought not to be postponed, surrounded as the question was with difficulties, he still recognised in the principle of the bill a mode of overcoming those difficulties less objectionable than any he had heard proposed; and, while he thought the details timid and imperfect, they were not beyond remedy in the committee. Upon the subject of life peerages Mr. Palmer avowed his strong opinion to be that the Crown did possess the power of creating peers for life. He did not think, he said, that the prerogative of the Crown was invaded by the limitation which the bill imposed to meet a practical difficulty, or that it would, as argued by Sir J. Graham, undermine the hereditary character of the peerage.

Mr. COLLIER supported the bill, which was, he said, a practical measure, meeting a practical grievance by a practical remedy.

Mr. J. PHILLIMORE opposed the bill as a most dangerous and unconstitutional measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL doubted whether a measure of this kind was required; whether it was wise to provide a permanent remedy for a temporary evil. He did not consider the appellate jurisdiction as exercised by the House of Lords to be so utterly a failure as some alleged, and, unless forced to look for a remedy, he should be satisfied with it as it was. In his opinion, the remedy proposed in the bill, instead of improving the tribunal, would make it worse. If there must be a remedy, let it be a complete and effectual one, not a hybrid court, neither a House of Lords nor a good appellate tribunal. As to the creation of peers for life, he considered it a very grave question, and he was sorry that the Government should have taken the unnecessary step of creating Lord Wensleydale a peer for life, and that the House of Lords should have refused to allow that nobleman to take his seat. He trusted that this decision would not remain upon its journals. That House had now consented that four persons, and no more, should hold peerages for life, and sit in the House of Lords. Did they mean thereby to take away, or limit, or circumscribe the prerogative? He thought this was a most indecent and unfit way for the two Houses to deal with the prerogative of the Crown. This bill, confined to persons of the profession of the law, would place these four persons in a position which many men eminent at the bar would not like to hold. If there was urgency for reform, let the tribunal be, not in the House of Lords, but one complete in itself, composed of the most eminent men, and let not the prerogative be fettered and curbed. He should give his decided vote against the second reading of the bill.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said the question was whether the constitution of the appellate jurisdiction should be altered, or an ancient tribunal should be pulled down in order to establish a new tribunal. He thought it better to improve than to pull down merely for the sake of change. Regarding peerages for life, it belonged to the House of Lords, he observed, to determine who should be admitted a member, and this bill, as he read it, left the question of prerogative in no respect affected, except in a manner perfectly constitutional—namely, for the purposes of the act, it put a limitation upon the number of peers to be created for life, with the right of becoming members of the House of Lords.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 191 to 142.

The bill was then read a second time.

In reply to Mr. Roebuck, Mr. R. CURRIE said he should persist in the motion of which he had given notice, to refer the bill to a select committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Thursday, in the House of Lords, the Earl of HARROWBY, in answer to Lord Redesdale, stated that the Government were not prepared to disunite the sees of Bristol and Gloucester. Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that this announcement would cause much dissatisfaction to the clergy of the city and diocese of Gloucester.

The Reformatory and Industrial Schools Bill was read the third time and passed, after the insertion, on the motion of the Bishop of OXFORD, of a proviso rejected in the Commons.

On Thursday, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to Mr. H. Baillie, stated that Mr. Dallas had full powers to discuss the questions connected with the affairs of Central America, and therefore had powers which Mr. Buchanan had not.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the following bills: Industrial and Provident Societies; Seamen's Savings Bank Annuities Redemption; Stock in Trade Exemption; and a number of private bills.

On Monday, the Medical Profession Bill was withdrawn by Mr. Cowper, in consequence of the lateness of the session. Mr. DUNCOMBE protested against proceeding with the Vaccination Bill, which is further postponed.

Replying to Mr. Moore, Mr. J. FITZGERALD explained the course which had been pursued touching the prosecution of Mr. James Sadleir for alleged frauds in connexion with the Tipperary Bank. Active measures had recently been adopted which would, he hoped, result in the apprehension of all the parties whom it was desired to bring to justice for their conduct as associated with that unfortunate enterprise. If Mr. Sadleir had suc-

ceeded in evading pursuit, the result was solely attributable to the warning given him by some irregular observations which fell from the Irish Master of the Rolls in the course of a judgment delivered on the affairs of the bank in question.

In answer to a question asked by Sir J. Duke, in the absence of Mr. S. Wortley, Sir G. GREY stated that the Government would not oppose any bill which the Corporation of the City of London might wish to have introduced during the present session for extending the right of voting for aldermen and members of the Common Council to all occupiers within the City who are on the parliamentary register, but he doubted the policy of introducing a bill limited to that single object, and as it was a private one he thought it too late.

In reply to a question from Mr. Liddell, on Friday, Lord PALMERSTON stated that Mr. Labouchere had received accounts from the Cape of Good Hope which led to the apprehension that disturbances might occur on the frontier—

I do not understand that there was any actual outbreak; and such steps had been taken as would guard against the possibility of the recurrence of anything unpleasant. I do not understand that the accounts contain any reports of actual occurrences, but simply that there had been indications of disturbances between the Dutch settlers and the natives, and there was an apprehension that those disturbances might extend to the English settlers.

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISIONS.

The following Peers voted against the admission of Dissenters into the governing body of the University of Cambridge:—

DUKES.	LANESBOROUGH	BARONS.
Beaufort	Lucan	Abinger
Buccleuch	Mansfield	Bagot
Cleveland	Morton	Bayning
Richmond	Nelson	Boston
MARQUESSES.	POWIS	BORNERS
Bath	Portarlington	Churchill
Camden	Shaftesbury	Clarina
Exeter	Stanhope	Clinton
Salisbury	Sheffield	Colville of Culross
Winchester	Vernham	Denman
EARLS.	WILTON	DELMERE
Aberdeen		De Ros
Bandon		Dynevor
Bantry	Banger	Dunsandel
Bathurst	Dungannon	Feversham
Beauchamp	Doneraile	Gray of Kinfans
Bradford	Gage	Kenyon
Chichester	Midleton	Lyndhurst
Delaware	Melville	Lytelton
Derby	St. Vincent	Redesdale
Donoughmore		Sandys
Egmont		Southampton
Galloway	Bangor	Tenterden
Hardwicke	Lichfield	Walsingham
Harrington	Salisbury	Willoughby de Broke
Haddington	St. David's	Wynford

AGAINST.	FOR.	AGAINST.	FOR.
Lothian	.. Milford	Vane	.. Hardinge
Stradbroke	.. Enfield	Rochester	.. Bl-
St. Asaph	.. Belhaven	shop	.. Rosebery
shop	.. Erroll	Hamilton	.. Minto
Romey	.. Leigh	Canterbury	.. Aveland
Grantley	.. Suffolk	Archbishop	.. Portman
Carnarvon	.. Stratford	Douglas	.. Broadbante
Rayleigh	.. Anglessea	Colchester	.. Camoys
Jersey	.. Lifford	Ravensworth	.. Falmouth
Malmesbury	.. Portsmouth	Duke	.. Crewe
Montrose	.. Grafton	Combermere	.. Durham
Hawarden	.. Camperdown	Cardigan	.. Cremorne
Armagh, Arch-	.. Methuen	Raglan	.. Torrington
bishop	.. Sudeley	Macclesfield	.. Abingdon
Darnley	.. Clanricarde	Lonsdale	.. Somerset
Winchelsea	.. Morley	Desart	.. Oxford, Bishop
Templemore	.. Wharnccliffe	Strathallan	.. Fortescue
Farnham			
Eglinton			

The minority in its favour was as follows:—

Lord Chancellor	Granard	Campbell
DUKE.	Harrowby	Congleton
Argyll	VISCOUNTS.	Dacre
MARQUESSES.	Falkland	Foley
Aylesbury	Strangford	Manners
Headfort	Sydney	Monteagle
Landowne		Panmure
Sligo	BARONS.	Rivers
EARLS.	Broughton	Saye and Sele
Bessborough		Stanley of Alderley
		Wrottesley

The following is the minority of 80 who voted in favour of Mr. Moore's resolution on the American question, yesterday week:—

Adderley, Charles	Graham, Lord	Naas, Lord
Archdall, M.	Greene, John	Napier, Joseph
Baldock, Edward	Grogan, Edward	Newdegate, C.
Baring, Thomas	Hadfield, George	Parkington, Sir J.
Baring, Francis	Hamilton, Lord C.	Parker, Robert
Bell, Thomas	Hamilton, George	Peacocke, G.
Bigland, Sir S.	Hamilton, E. C. N.	Roebuck, J.
Blackburn, Peter	Hanbury, C.	Seymour, H. Ker
Bond, Joshua W.	Handcock, Captain	Smith, Sir W.
Bowyer, George	Holford, Robert	Smith, John B.
Bramley-Moore, J.	Hume, W. F.	Somerset, Colonel
Bruce, Cumming	Jolliffe, Sir W.	Stafford, A.
Buck, Colonel	Jolliffe, H. H.	Swift, Richard
Butt, George	Kennedy, T.	Tempest, Lord A.
Cecil, Lord R.	Knox, W. S.	Thesiger, Sir F.
Cocks, Thomas	Liddell, Henry	Tollmach, John
Cole, Henry A.	Lindsay, Colonel	Verner, Sir W.
Conolly, Thomas	Lisburne, Earl	Vernon, L.
Devereux, John	Lockhart, Wm.	Waddington, D.
Dunne, Colonel	Lovaine, Lord	Walsh, Sir J.
Evelyn, William	Lushington, C.	Warren, S.
Fellowes, Edward	Macartney, George	Wyndham, H.
Fitzgerald, W. B.	MacEvoy, E.	Wynne, J.
Floyer, John	Maguire, John	Yorke, Elliot
Follett, Brent	Malins, R.	
Forester, Colonel	Meagher, T.	
Gibson, Thomas	Miall, Edward	
Gladstone, Captain	Murrough, John	

In the majority, appear the names of Mr. Gladstone, Sir James Graham, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. J. G. Phillimore, and some few of the rank and file of the Conservatives. The absentees included Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Walpole, Lord Stanley, Lord John Manners, Sir E. B. Lytton, and Mr. Henley.

Parliament is likely to be prorogued on the 24th. The Ministerial whitebait dinner is fixed for the 19th inst.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

By the death of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, there is a vacancy for the borough of Frome. Major Boyle, brother of the new Earl, has announced himself a candidate on the Liberal interest. So also has Mr. Donald Nicoll, late Sheriff of London, who, in his address to the electors, adverts to the youth, inexperience, and profession of his opponent as disqualifications. Having expressed his confident belief that, with all the regard many of them entertained for the British peerage, they were not yet content to be handed over from brother to brother, either at the behest of a nobleman or at the pleasure of his political agent, Mr. Nicoll asks for their support as one whose interests are identified with trade, and as a man whose political principles have been long proved to be thoroughly Liberal, and who, though "no leveller," would secure the rights—political, social, and religious—of "all classes" of men. His political principles he states to be such as are calculated to produce real parliamentary reform—viz., an extension of the suffrage and widening of constituencies; a searching financial reform, tending to a large reduction in taxation; an extension of religious freedom, including a withdrawal of national support to the Irish Church; an opposition to the continuance of the Maynooth grant; the total abolition of Church-rates, and a determined opposition to all measures tending to promote Puseyite sentiments; and, lastly, a devoted attachment to the ballot as the only means of procuring freedom of election. In conclusion, Mr. Nicoll adds that he is a staunch supporter of Administrative Reform, and will, if returned as their representative, support every measure tending to throw open the civil and military service of the country to all classes upon equal terms. A third candidate has appeared in the person of Lord E. Thynne, uncle of the present Marquis of Bath. His lordship comes forward in the Conservative interest, and if the Liberal interest is divided by Major Boyle and Mr. Nicoll both going to the poll, the return of Lord Edward is not an improbable event.

There is a vacancy in the representation of Calne. Lord Shelburne, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, is to be called to the House of Lords. It is also understood that his lordship is appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the place of Lord Wodehouse, Ambassador to St. Petersburg. Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, is the candidate for Calne. The nomination for Calne will take place this day (Wednesday). No opposition will be offered to Sir William Fenwick Williams of Kars, although, probably, a gentleman from the Ballot Society will present himself on the hustings, for the purpose of advocating the views of that association. The Earl of Shelburne has issued an address to his late constituents, in which, referring to his recent appointment, he says: "I have not been able to resist the opportunity thus offered to me of endeavouring, at least, to prove myself a useful public servant; especially, as the business of the department in which I am about to serve has always been a subject of particular interest to me." Lord Shelburne is the son of the Marquis of Lansdowne. He has sat in Parliament about twenty years. Calne is a close borough, perfectly under the control of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MASTER OF ARTS.—1856.

BRANCH I.—Classics.—Boulton, Swinton Henry, Manchester New and University Colleges; Woolrych, Rev. Humphry Fitzroy, King's College; Picton, James Alanson, Lancashire Independent and Owen's Colleges.

BRANCH II.—Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Moulton, Wm. Fiddian (gold medal), Wesley College, Sheffield; Williams, Robert Griffith, University College.

BRANCH III.—Logic, Moral Philosophy, Philosophy of the Mind, Political Philosophy, Political Economy.—Fletcher, Wm. Roby (gold medal), Lancashire Independent College; Anthony, Frederic Evans, Western College, Plymouth; Chapman, Charles, ditto; Leonard, Henry Charles, University College; Harnett, Rev. Francis Wm., ditto.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The following is a list of the successful candidates at the distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Arts, July 3, 1856, Colonel Sykes, chairman to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East India Company, presiding on the occasion: Andrews Scholars—Second moiety of Scholarships, Fielden Thorp, 501; Percy Greg, 301. Analytical chemistry—gold medal, Lewis Hutchings; 1st silver medal, Robert Williamson; 2d silver medal, William Shawcross. Latin—Senior, 1, Talfourd Ely; 2, Charles B. Upton; Junior, 1, Julian Goldsmid; 2, John Robert Vaizey. Greek—Senior, 1, Hermann N. Adler; 2, Percy Greg; Junior, 1, Jos. Hammond; 2, Julian Goldsmid. English—Senior, Farrer Herschell; Junior, 1, R. Benson Jowitt; 2, E. Asher. French—Senior, George Knott; Junior, James William Rowe. German—Senior, W. S. Collins; Junior, Richard Eccles. Italian—H. S. Behrend. Hindostanee—W. Britten Jones. Comparative Grammar—H. N. Adler. Mathematics—Higher Senior (equal), S. H. Behrend and Joseph Maurice Solomon; Lower Senior, 1, Marcus N. Adler; 2, Henry S. Tabor; Higher Junior, John Anstie; Lower Junior, Horatio Nelson Grinley. Natural Philosophy and Astronomy—Senior, J. M. Solomon; Junior, 1, H. Goodman; 2, Horatio Vericas; 3, Arthur Charles. Experimental—1 (equal), Hugh McCulloch, H. S. Tabor; 2, James Edward Ransom. History—M. N. Adler. Philosophy of Mind and Logic—Henry Charles Leonard. Architecture (Fine Arts

Miscellaneous News.

It is believed that Mr. Smith O'Brien will return to Cahermoyle on the 17th or 18th of the present month. Preparations for his reception are already in progress.

The Governor of Tiverton Gaol and House of Correction reports that he has not a prisoner of any kind in custody nor any out on bail, his last prisoner having been discharged on Saturday last.

The "boy Jones," of Buckingham Palace notoriety, is now undergoing punishment in the Devonport Gaol for stealing from the house of Major-General Eden, the commander-in-chief of the western district.

William Curran, a farmer of Manure, near Parsonstown, has been shot dead through a window while sitting in his parlour at night. The crime is supposed to have originated in some family misunderstanding arising from Curran's recent second marriage.

From the reports which we have received from the different parts of the kingdom, we collect most favourable evidence of the prospect of an abundant harvest; few complaints are to be collected even from the provincial papers of the past week.—*Mark Lane Express.*

The Tipperary *Vindicator* states, as a general rumour, that Mr. James Sadleir, who stands charged by the Master of the Rolls as being a principal in the gigantic frauds and swindles of his brother John, has fled to Sweden or Norway, where, in the absence of an international law, the fugitive is safe from arrest. Another report is, that he is gone to America.

On Thursday, the gates of Clonmel Gaol were thrown open for the egress of Mr. John Carden, of abduction notoriety, who proceeded on horseback, as privately as possible, to the Limerick junction, en route to Cork, where he is to remain a few days to brush up, then to return to Barnane, and afterwards to go to the Continent on a visit to a relative. Mr. Carden, it is said, appeared pale and careworn after his protracted incarceration.

Yesterday, Mr. Wakley concluded an adjourned inquiry touching the death of Mr. Samuel Stocker, civil engineer, aged thirty-five, who was alleged to have been waylaid by robbers and murdered near St. Giles's Church. The additional evidence did not afford any positive proof upon the matter; and the jury, therefore, acting upon a recommendation of the coroner, returned an open verdict to the effect "That the deceased died from certain injuries to the head caused by a man to the jurors unknown."

At the last session of the Central Criminal Court, a Spanish seaman, named Bernar de Henriquez, was convicted of the murder of one of his countrymen by stabbing him with a dagger, and he was sentenced to death. The whole of the facts having been laid before the Secretary of State for the Home Department, he considered himself justified in recommending the prisoner to the clemency of the Crown, and an order was on Saturday received at Newgate, commuting the capital sentence to one of transportation for twenty years.

The rebuilding of Westminster-bridge was entrusted to the Board of Works, and a contract was entered into with a contractor, who, becoming bankrupt, the contract was thrown back upon the hands of the Government. The works, plans, drawings, and estimates were submitted to Messrs. Rendell and Simpson, the engineers, for their opinion, and a select committee is appointed to analyse the report of these gentlemen, which is understood to be entirely adverse to the principles on which the bridge is erected, and which recommend that all that has been done shall be put aside, and the work begun *de novo*.

The report of the railway department of the Board of Trade for the year 1855, states that the number of railway bills which came before Parliament in the session of 1855, amounted to 104, and the length of new line proposed to be authorised amounted to 655 miles. But of these bills, only 73 were passed; and the total length of line actually authorised, was 363 miles. Of the 73 acts passed in 1855, 53 had reference to the construction of works; the length of new line authorised by these acts was as follows, viz.: 196 miles in England and Wales, 76 miles in Scotland, and 91 miles in Ireland.

A melancholy accident occurred, about eight o'clock on Sunday evening, on the river Tyne, nearly opposite the shot tower of Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co's manufactory at Elswick, Newcastle. A steamboat was proceeding up the river, when it passed a small boat very heavily laden. There were no less than fourteen persons in the boat. The swell caused by the action of the paddles of the steamboat broke over the bows of the sailing-boat to such an extent that the women of the party became alarmed, and rising quickly, they upset the boat, and the whole party were instantly submerged. Seven of the party sank to rise no more.

A tradesman, at Bolton-le-Moors, has been poisoned by his wife. The man (M'Mullen, a flour dealer) was taken ill ten days ago, and died on Wednesday. The medical attendants suspected poison. The wife was arrested, and admitted that she had given her husband a dose of a powder called "quietness," sold by a neighbouring chemist, and warranted to cure husbands of vicious habits. The powder contained five grains of tartarised antimony and fifteen of cream of tartar. The chemist admits the sale. A joint life policy of 100*l.* is said to have been lately effected by M'Mullen. A coroner's jury have found that the death of deceased had been accelerated by antimony, wilfully administered by Betsy M'Mullen, his wife, and expressed their disapprobation of the indiscriminate dispensing of such medicines. The prisoner was then committed for trial at the assizes.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning, the Mail, one of the Dublin Screw Company's iron steamers,

arrived in the Mersey from Dublin. When a short distance within the Rock Lighthouse, she saw the *Excelsior*, iron screw-steamer, outward-bound for Belfast, steering towards her. The Mail stopped her engine and gave an alarm to the passengers; but many of them were asleep, under the spar-deck. Immediately afterwards the *Excelsior*, stem on, struck the Mail on the port bow, and cut her down to the water's edge. The Mail had on board seventy-five steerage passengers. Six of the steerage passengers were killed, and eight others were taken to the Northern Hospital, severely wounded, two of whom have since died. The cabin passengers escaped without injury. The *Excelsior* sustained little injury excepting the loss of her figure-head and bowsprit. She proceeded on her voyage. An inquest has been commenced.

On Thursday afternoon, a numerous attended meeting of noblemen and gentlemen was held at St. George's Hospital, Hyde-park, for the purpose of adopting means to show their admiration of Miss Nightingale, in connexion with her conduct in the East. The Duke of Cambridge presided. Viscount Chelsea moved the following resolution:—

That Miss Nightingale be elected an honorary governor of St. George's Hospital, in testimony of the respectful admiration felt by the supporters of this charity for her self-denial and disinterestedness, and the devoted heroism which has induced her, at the sacrifice of every personal and domestic comfort, to undertake that mission in the cause of suffering humanity, which her courage and perseverance have rendered so eminently successful, and which demand the grateful acknowledgment of every philanthropic heart.

He spoke in eulogistic terms of the conduct of Miss Nightingale, whose name, he believed, would ever be endeared to every Englishman. The Marquis of Westminster seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Sir Roderick Murchison, as chairman of the Committee of the Bellot Testimonial Fund, writes to the *Times* to make known the final result: "The subscription, with interest, amounted to 2,281*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, of which the sum of 1,610*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.* has been divided among the five unmarried sisters of the deceased, the remainder having been expended upon an obelisk of polished Aberdeen granite, designed gratuitously by Mr. P. Hardwick, R.A. The site of this obelisk, obtained through the liberality of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital, will, it is hoped, be generally approved. It is the quay of our great naval asylum, in the hall of which a monument is about to be raised to the memory of Franklin and his associates. The name of "Bellot" is cut in large letters upon the shaft of the obelisk, so as to be visible from the Thames; and a bronze tablet has been affixed to the opposite side of the pedestal, bearing the following inscription, which may be read by all persons passing along the quay: "To the intrepid young Bellot, of the French Navy, who, in the endeavour to rescue Franklin, shared the fate and the glory of that illustrious navigator. (From his British admirers.) 1853."

A deputation from various parishes, headed by Lord Robert Grosvenor, Sir Benjamin Hall, and some members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Wednesday, to call his attention to the duty of preserving Hampstead-heath. They proposed that the surplus remaining at the expiration of the coal-duties, in 1862, should be applied to the purchase of the Heath. Sir George Lewis admitted that it is desirable to preserve Hampstead-heath; but the great difficulty is where to find the funds. Sir Benjamin Hall said, the great point is to secure the Heath at once; for if the present lord of the manor die, his successor may at once build all over the Heath. He believed the Metropolitan Board have power to purchase it; but if they have not, he suggested that they should get further powers from Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he could not give any promise upon the subject; but he admitted that in the event of a surplus of coal-duties, the object had a fair claim upon that fund.

Law and Police.

MR. DYCE SOMBRE'S WILL.—Last week, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered judgment in the case of Prinsep and the Hon. East India Company v. Dyce Sombre, Troup, and Solaroli. Dr. Lushington, who delivered the judgment, entered elaborately into all the circumstances of the case; after which he delivered the judgment in these terms: "We are of opinion that when Mr. Dyce Sombre executed this will, and when he executed the codicil, he was of unsound mind, and consequently, that the acts so done by him were null and void; therefore we shall advise Her Majesty to affirm the judgment of the learned judge of the Prerogative Court, pronouncing against the validity of these instruments. There remains, however, another question of great importance with respect to the costs of the suit. The learned judge in the Court below has ordered the costs of the suit to be paid by Mr. Prinsep and the East India Company, who have propounded or supported the will and codicil. The first question upon this subject is whether, under the circumstances known to the appellants at the time when the testamentary instruments were propounded, it was fit that their validity should be submitted to legal investigation and decision, and if so, whether there is anything in the conduct of these parties, either before the institution of this suit or in its management since, which ought to subject them to the penalty of costs." Dr. Lushington touched upon several matters connected with the question of costs, giving the opinion of the Court that the judgment of the Court below so far as it

awards costs against Mr. Prinsep and the East India Company, could not be maintained.

THE "TIMES" CONVICTED OF LIBEL.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday, an action was brought by Mr. Smith, a manager in the service of Messrs. Buckmaster, the army clothiers, against the *Times* newspaper, for an alleged libel contained in "our own Correspondent's" communication from the Crimea and Constantinople, in which it was stated that the plaintiff had been dining out, and had so far forgotten himself as to enter into a pugilistic encounter, upon which he was introduced to the Provost Marshal, and received twenty lashes. This, it was insisted, was entirely a false statement, and, as soon as it appeared in the *Times* newspaper, Messrs. Buckmaster drew the attention of the *Times* editor to the libel, but no apology was made; and, on Mr. Russell, the *Times* correspondent, who was then in this country, being applied to, he could give no explanation as to how the paragraph appeared. Mr. Smith, who was in the confidential employment of Messrs. Buckmaster, at a salary of 700*l.* a year, having been sent to Constantinople and the Crimea to look after the orders and clothing of the officers there, finding that no apology was offered by the *Times*, commenced the present action. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages 400*l.* The jury, in giving their verdict, remarked, that, in their opinion, the apology was neither timely nor sufficient. The *Times* announces its intention to appeal against the verdict.

CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—Mr. Graham, son of Sir James Graham, was stopped by a Windsor policeman, last Saturday evening, on Windsor-bridge, charged with uttering counterfeit coin, knocked down, knelt upon, and subjected to having the policeman's fingers thrust half way down his throat, on suspicion of swallowing sixpences. The case, of course, was one of mistaken identity, and, when brought before the magistrates on Thursday, the policeman was only fined 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, Mr. Graham kindly interceding for the man on account of his family.

M.P.'s ON THEIR WAY HOME.—As Mr. Bass and other members were proceeding home from the House of Commons early on Wednesday morning, they discovered a house near Grosvenor-place on fire; they raised an alarm, got a fire-escape, and rescued the inmates. While Mr. Bass was watching the progress of the flames, a thief seized his gold watch; the law-makers captured the lawbreaker; the watch could not be found; but a policeman dragged it out of the back of the robber's mouth, getting a bite in return. The Westminster magistrate has remanded the thief, one John Byron. Mr. Bass complained to the magistrate that it was half an hour before a single engine arrived at the scene. The valuable property in that locality appears to be ill protected in cases of such calamities as fires.

MESSRS. YOUNG AND THEIR SHIPWRIGHTS.—At the Thames Police-office, on Wednesday, twelve shipwrights were charged with refusing to fulfil their contracts with Messrs. Young and Co., of Limehouse. The case was fully made out. Mr. Selfe announced that he must punish them with three months' imprisonment. Messrs. Young intimated their willingness still to employ the men; and eventually they all consented to go back to work at 7*s.* to 8*s.* a day, instead of occupying a gaol. Mr. Young expressed a hope that all angry feeling would cease.

Literature.

BEYMINSTRE. By the Author of "Lena," "King's Cope," "Mr. Warene," &c. Three Vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

THIS is a capital novel; and a very refreshing variety in these didactic days of fiction: for it is a novel without a "purpose." It neither has an historical element, nor preaches a moral, nor illustrates social conditions, nor teaches anything whatever; but is simply a good story, with real people in it, moving on through varied scenes and well-managed incidents, to a satisfactory orthodox conclusion. The staple of the story is the love of Regina Howard and Alban Willingham—opening amidst the quiet and quaint country life of a village, where resided the grandmother of the one—the charming Christian old lady, Mrs. Arnold, whose portrait is delightfully drawn,—and the mother of the other, the beautiful, noble-minded Mrs. Willingham, a woman in her splendid prime, yet chastened and subdued by disappointment and sorrow. These early scenes are diversified by pictures of country society and manners, which, with a dash of exaggeration, are wonderfully true to life, and often are pervaded with a humour as rich as it is gentle. The music-master is a fine portrait. The rich "retired" people of the little country town are photographs of acquaintances of everybody who lives in such places. And that Winnie Hopper!—the very type of that universal person, the odious, intrusive, malicious, religious single female busybody. But the story shifts to the seat of Regina's guardian, Lord Oswestry: and the pictures of its interior, and of the "goings-on" there, are full enough of colour and of character. But, by this time, the loves of Regina—by the way, a dear, glorious, faulty creature, a

most delightful and interesting heroine—and of Alban Willingham, have become clouded and perplexed; and all about the estate of *Beyminstre*, to which Alban was supposed to be heir, but of which he is disinherited,—while Regina, through a strange series of accidents and coincidences, succeeds to it by bequest. And so there grew up between them a mutual misunderstanding, and both secretly persecuted themselves by estrangement, and yet longed for each other with intense affection. We won't spoil the story by telling how all this happened: although we must say that the misunderstanding was of such a nature that it could have been put to rights any day, in five seconds, by any one of the many interested persons by whom the hero and heroine are represented as being surrounded; and, that it was not so set right, but maintained in the teeth of a thousand things which required to be dodged and ignored in order to keep up such a perverse misunderstanding, is the weak point of the tale. However, from the time Regina became possessed of *Beyminstre*, she resolved to restore it to Alban Willingham, who seemed to have been unjustly disinherited; but her difficulties were, lest, in doing so, she should seem to offer herself as well as *Beyminstre*, to one whom she suspected of having lost his early love for her,—and lest he should take her for *Beyminstre's* sake, and not for her own. And on Alban's side there were difficulties, too; for he was too proud to show the real warmth of his love to Regina,—whom he had first sought when she was portionless, and when he was heir of *Beyminstre*—lest, now that she was rich, and he poor, he should seem to seek the lost estate rather than its owner's heart, the heiress rather than the woman;—and yet all his life was in the love he would not urge on its object, nor plainly confess even to himself. At last, the surrender of *Beyminstre* was made by Regina, after many a care and struggle,—but was made only to bring bitter disappointment to herself and to Alban; for in the very moment of a formal renunciation of her claim, in the presence of a great company invited to witness the act by which she reinstated Alban in the family possessions, another claimant, and, as it proved, the rightful claimant—horrid wretch!—came forward,—and the estates, renounced by Regina, passed to him as the heir-at-law. Poor Regina! She did a grand and noble thing, and failed. And a true ruffian, Colonel Ralph Willingham, father of the Alban for whose sake she had resigned all, and who was supposed to have been long dead, received the *Beyminstre* property and baronetcy. But even this act of self-sacrifice, and of regard for Alban, did not immediately bring about a reconciliation between the lovers. But it put things in train for a mutual understanding, which soon took place, now that the *Beyminstre* difficulty was, however unfortunately in itself, removed from the path of each. And then, very shortly, Sir Ralph was killed under shocking circumstances; and there was no will. So *Beyminstre* came to Alban after all, and Regina too became his mistress.—We really wish we had not tried to indicate the kind of interest the reader is to expect from this novel, but had quoted from it instead: however, that's impossible, now. So we again emphatically commend it, as a supremely pleasant book, and one that establishes its author's claim to a foremost place amongst our novelists.

The Words of the Lord Jesus. By RUDOLF STIER, Doctor of Theology. Vol. III. Translated by Rev. J. FULTON, and others. [Foreign Theological Library.] Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

The Christology of the Old Testament, and a Commentary on the Messianic Predictions. Second Edition, greatly improved. Translated by Rev. THEODORE MEYER. Vol. II. [Foreign Theological Library.] Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.

THESE two volumes form the first issue of Messrs. Clark's Foreign Theological Library, for the present year's subscription. They carry forward works on which we have already expressed an opinion, and which have now become tolerably well-known in this country. Each of them occupies a pre-eminent place in its own particular department of sacred literature.

Stier's work stands alone among German expositions of the Gospels as a preacher's commentary; having enough critical investigation to assist an independent and satisfactory conclusion in ordinary cases; and distinguished by deep spiritual insight and great warmth of pious feeling. No exposition ought to be, or, to a conscientious and able man, can be anything like a substitute for the preacher's personal studies of the text, and patient reflection upon the contents, of the Holy Scriptures; but Stier's volumes on the discourses and sayings of our Lord will do more in the way of true interpretation and moral suggestion, for minds capable of a higher order of thought than that which has commonly prevailed in English preaching, than any commentaries known to us, except Augustine's and Calvin's.

The present volume completes the exposition of the passages containing "Words of Jesus" common to Matthew, Mark, and Luke; then, considers the few peculiar to the two latter; and, further, commences those belonging to Luke alone. It also contains a tabular Harmony of the Gospels, as far as the exposition has yet proceeded, with some critical remarks on the principles on which the author's view is founded, and a vindication of special points of the arrangement. Thus, although his work is not a commentary on the Gospel history,—and is intended, amongst its subordinate objects, to show that, whatever historical criticism may do with the external history of Jesus, there remains a kernel of his Word, which is self-evidencing to the religious nature of man,—it is yet shown that the author does not proceed blindly or at random in his interpretation of the Sayings, and that he does not admit that there is any great perplexity and uncertainty as to the outer history of our Lord as recorded in the Gospels.

The second volume of the translation of Hengstenberg's Christology has been delayed, we believe, by the slowness of the author's proceedings in the revision and improvement of his new edition; and subscribers are forewarned that the appearance of the third volume "depends on the learned author." This portion of the work commences the Messianic predictions in the Prophets; and contains the whole of those in Isaiah,—with a special section on chaps. lii. 13—liii. 12, embracing the History of the Interpretation (a) amongst the Jews, and (b) in the Christian Church; the Arguments (a) against, and (b) in favour of, the Messianic Interpretation; and an Examination of the Non-Messianic Interpretation. This commentary and inquiry on the Messianic portions of Isaiah, is the very core of Hengstenberg's book; and is particularly interesting and valuable for the preacher's use of "the Evangelical prophet." The remainder of this second volume contains the Christological passages in Zephaniah and Jeremiah. We are very glad to have this further instalment of Hengstenberg's greatest work; and hope its completion may take place, as the publishers desire, within the present year.

We may add, that the other half of the year's issue of the Library will consist of the fourth volume of Stier, and either the third of Hengstenberg just referred to, or Keil on Joshua. We are exceedingly pleased that Messrs. Clark seem to be reaping the reward of the good judgment and spirit which have marked the conduct of the new series of their Library; and we judge that they are so, from their intimation that the work of Stier has already commanded a sale "almost unprecedented for a book of its class." Their books are a greater boon to ministers, and to all real students of the Word of God and the history of His Church, than almost all besides that have been issuing from the religious press for some years past. We shall be very glad to see the volumes of selections from the "*Studien und Kritiken*," which were promised sometime ago: and still more, to receive *Dorner On the Person of Christ*—although we tremble to do so, lest it should prove to be, not so much incompetently translated, as, incapable of translation. We don't know whether *Hupfeld On the Psalms* is on Messrs. Clark's list of works in preparation; but we hear that of the work which makes us strongly desire its reproduction in this country.

Essays in Philosophy. By ALEXANDER CAMPBELL FRASER, M.A., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, New College, Edinburgh. Edinburgh: W. P. Kennedy.

THE author of this volume is at the present time a candidate for the Chair of Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, left vacant by the death of Sir William Hamilton; and the *Essays* here collected, which originally appeared in the *North British Review*, are acknowledged to be republished in support of the author's candidature for that appointment. They undoubtedly furnish evidence of his fitness for that distinguished post; and give promise of a highly efficient and useful conduct of the studies of the philosophical class-room. Were we among the electors we should give, unasked, our vote to Mr. Fraser.

But these *Essays* have an interest and importance quite independent of the immediate purpose of their republication; and would, some day or other, have been demanded in a collected form, for the sake of their intrinsic and enduring worth. The readers of the *North British* must often have wished that that able review contained more frequently philosophical articles from the pen of the author of the papers on Leibnitz, Hamilton and Reid, the Theory of Causation, and the Problem of the Infinite. Some of these *Essays* have been briefly noticed in this journal, at the time of their appearance in the Review; and we do not now intend a critical examination of their contents. But we would point out Essay V., on "The Metaphysics of Augustinianism," as one that has peculiar interest for ourselves, and which, at the present bend in the stream of philosophical inquiry, may be advantageously read by our younger theologians. The

Essay on Professor Ferrier's Theory of Knowing and Being, is a criticism, and an acute and searching one, of the brilliant and delightful, but exceedingly unsatisfactory work, of one of his rival competitors for the Edinburgh chair. Mr. Fraser does full justice to Mr. Ferrier's abilities as a thinker and writer; and expresses sympathy with his ardour, and admiration for the beauties of his book as a work of logical and literary art. Differing wholly from his leading principle, rejecting the doctrine which is the essence of his theory, Mr. Fraser yet has enthusiasm for the "independent devotion to speculations that he loves," which he admits to be "as rare as it is refreshing in these degenerate days." The following sentences, however, contain a true judgment, as it seems to us, on Mr. Ferrier's work:—

"Our guide boasts that he has broken into the 'innermost secretaries of nature,' and that he can now lay open the universe from stem to stern. He offers to carry us over the obstacles which have foiled so many generations of philosophers, on a level railroad of demonstration, straight into the citadel of existence. But we do not see in all his elaborate structure the key-stone of a scientific arch, on which we can cross the chasm where so many metaphysicians have perished. We travel so far on the old road, and when we are told that we have crossed the dark abyss, we find on examination that we are where we were before, with our guide endeavouring to persuade us that the darkness and the abyss are spectral illusions of our own. What is solid in Mr. Ferrier's system has long been familiar; and its so-called Discovery must be viewed as a dogma not merely unproved, but assumed on the face of opposite proof. Instead of seeing in this new Theory of the Universe the great discovery that its author proclaims, we are compelled to regard it as tending to obscure the wisest lesson which Philosophy has taught to mankind, and the one which of all her lessons mankind, we sometimes hope, are really beginning to learn."

An Appendix to this volume contains Extracts from an Introductory Lecture, on the objects of "The Philosophical Class-room in the Nineteenth Century." These extracts are probably intended to make known the purposes, methods, and spirit, with which Mr. Fraser would enter on the duties of the chair he is seeking. They discuss the question, whether the class-room is to be regarded chiefly as a channel through which a mass of new information is to be obtained, or as a channel through which a stream of fresh mental strength may be carried into the mind. And the Professor vindicates the class in Philosophy—which, in these days of great libraries and free interchange of thought, many might think superseded—as "providing a key to the philosophical, and through that to the general library, and as giving the power to use the key;" and as "bracing the student for the philosophical, and through that for the general debates and conflicts of opinion in human life."

We need not further commend this volume. It is an acceptable addition to those reprints of *Essays* from the great Reviews, which have given the modern library some of its best treasures: and it is to be ranked very high among those "occasional" works in philosophy, in which our English philosophical literature is gradually growing rich, and we hope will become far richer.

Five Sermons, Preached before the University of Cambridge. By CHARLES PERRY, D.D., Bishop of Melbourne. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

The Inspiration of Holy Scriptures. Five Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. LORD ARTHUR HERVEY, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

BISHOP PERRY'S *Five Sermons* are on miscellaneous subjects; and commend themselves, by their sincere piety and practical earnestness. They do not display much breadth of intellect, nor a profound acquaintance with those religious questions of the time, which are intimately woven with some of the topics they discuss. But it is impossible not to be affected by their simple manliness and godliness; and they form a good specimen of the higher order of Evangelical preaching in the Church of England. Their plain and practical character may seem to some unsuited to the place and circumstances of their delivery; but, in our judgment, those very characteristics are their commendation, as the occasional, and possibly never-to-be-repeated, preaching of the Gospel by a Bishop, "before the University" to which he belonged.

Lord Arthur Hervey's Sermons are of another stamp. Dealing with a great subject, on which debates have been endless, and on which much conflicting opinion prevails—a subject, too, which is becoming for the Christian religion the question of the times,—the author has risen to the dignity, and has felt the importance, of his theme: and, while avoiding a merely controversial treatment, has brought to bear on it the whole of his great ability and learning, in a remarkably clear and forcible manner, which is most creditable to himself as a divine, and most useful to his reader as an inquirer after truth. After a critical inquiry respecting the text and interpretation of 2 Tim. iii. 16, which yields a result favourable to the English version, "*All Scripture is given by inspiration of God*," &c., Lord Hervey briefly, but powerfully recites the evidence, amounting as he thinks to a moral demonstration, for the fact of the Inspiration of the Bible—a fact quite independent of theories as to the nature of that inspiration. In proceeding to the investigation of the exact nature of Inspiration, the author demands that the method be that pursued by modern science, viz., "to arrive at a generalisation through the steps of a patient and careful induction of ALL the facts connected with Holy Scripture;" and, having carefully examined the phenomena,

—having calmly discussed features which many deem incompatible with inspiration,—he thus concludes:—

"And so the course of our investigation has tended to this result, that the inspiration of Scripture is not uniform, as to its extent and degree, in all its parts, but is adapted in the wisdom of God to the various requirements of the case; comprising sometimes revelations of things beyond man's reason to discover, sometimes Divine messages and utterances, and sometimes imparting only the gift of preternatural wisdom and judgment to the sacred writers, as to what to record, and what to omit, of things within the compass of their own knowledge."

This conclusion is not a novel one:—indeed, it is old, and has very orthodox sanctions. But Lord Arthur Hervey claims to have arrived at it "by a sound induction;" and is certainly entitled to the praise of having carefully marked and defended the ground on which the conclusion must be rested, if it is to stand at all. He does not shrink any difficulties, as to verbal errors, and disagreements of witnesses; maintaining that where they occur, it may be concluded that it was not the purpose of God to satisfy our mere curiosity about minor details, and that the overbearing of the individual minds of the sacred writers, so as to produce unanimity, would have destroyed the value of their separate testimony.

But while we cordially commend to notice this useful work of a thoughtful, cultivated, and honest mind,—and certainly admit its conclusion, that the Scriptures are a complete revelation of the will of God, and an infallible rule of faith and practice,—we cannot say that Lord Arthur Hervey seems to us to have really grasped the difficulties of his subject, or even to have understood them, as they present themselves to many minds under the influence of modern philosophical speculation,—an order of mind, of which the ranks of belief as well as of scepticism would just now furnish representatives. Yet are there many valuable suggestions, for the reconsideration of the whole subject, in these pages. Here is a specimen, by way of a "caution to young biblical students."

"In physical science, every step that is made good, and has been established by a sufficient demonstration, is made good for ever. Truths which rest upon mathematical demonstration, or upon satisfactory experiment, are not liable to be overlooked by any candidate for the honour of being a discoverer. A man who, in a treatise on astronomy, should ignore the laws of gravitation, would not be likely to meet with much attention from the scientific world. But it is not so in theology. Because theological truth does not admit of mathematical demonstration, a certain class of theologians seem utterly to ignore the labours and the arguments of those who have written before them, even when those arguments have approached as near to demonstration as the nature of the subject admits of. They draw doubtful inferences from the most doubtful premises, such as would be scarcely admissible as plausible conjectures, if we had no other evidence on the subject, but which are positively absurd in the face of clear evidence the contrary way. . . . I would remind you that a labourer in the field of biblical criticism, who really aims at finding out truth, can no more ignore the results of the arguments from analogy, from prophecy, from the history of the Jewish race, from undesigned coincidence, from history, from internal evidence, from Christian experience, and from innumerable other considerations which have been arrived at with various degrees of moral certainty by the great writers of the Church of God in all ages, than the geometer can neglect the Elements of Euclid, or the astronomer the Principles. The thoughts of Pascal and Butler, and the reasonings of Davison and Blunt, are not become idle vanities, because the scholars of Germany have taken up their pens, however ingenious and valuable their speculations may be, much less when they only keep up a cross fire of mutually destructive theories."

The following brief passage may help to show how clearly the author puts the various points of his argument:—

"It is absolutely impossible to conceive that two systems should have such a minute, and such an intricate correspondence with one another, as the Jewish and the Christian Scriptures have, if they were not prepared by the same hands, and were not designed by the framers to have the same relation to each other that the words of the key have to those of the lock. It is my intimate conviction that if the mass of texts and types and typical events in the Old Testament which, as a matter of fact, do fit the birth, life, actions, sufferings, death, resurrection, ascension and kingdom of Jesus Christ, and illustrate the doctrines connected with them, could be proved to be accidental and not designed, there would be an end of all human reasoning. Reason would be hamstrung. Whether mathematical demonstrations would still stand I know not: but of all investigations and conclusions depending upon moral probability there would be an end."

Cleanings.

Madame Vestris is about to take a farewell of the stage.

Upwards of 10,000 persons visited Kew Gardens on Sunday.

Lattrell proposed for an epitaph on a distinguished diner out—"He dined late and—died early."

The Paris *Moniteur* is publishing Mr. Thackeray's "Book of Snobs."

The total produce of sales in the Encumbered Estates Court from February, 1850, to the present time, has been no less than 17,893,124*l*.

The William and Jane, from Canterbury in New Zealand, brings the first cargo of wool from that settlement—1,100 bales.

The Eastern Counties Railway Company propose to convey light parcels, not exceeding 1*lb*. in weight, for 6*d*. each instead of 1*s*. as formerly.

Dr. Elliottson communicates to the *Medical Times* of Saturday two cases which have occurred within his practice of tetanic symptoms arising from antimony.

The patients were infants, the one fourteen, the other eight months old.

A magnificent palace has been discovered underground, in a poor man's garden in the Isle of Capri, in Italy.

Eleven Welsh witnesses were examined last week in Bristol, whose united ages amounted to 863 years. The youngest was sixty-four, and the oldest eighty-six.

A speculative publican at Halifax engaged the executioner of Palmer to serve in his bar during the fair-week and sell portions of the "identical rope;" crowds of people flocked to the tavern.

In 1854, the expenditure per head on the population for the relief of the poor in fifty of the most populous unions and parishes in England and Wales was 4*s*. 3*d*.; in 1855, it was 4*s*. 11*d*.

It is proposed to erect a monument to Handel at Halle, his native town, to be completed by the hundredth anniversary of his death—the 13th April, 1859.

Theodore Hook once said to a man at whose table a bibliopist got very drunk: "Why, you appear to have emptied your wine-cellar into your book-seller."

"The aspiring disposition of our people," says the *Christian Examiner* (Boston, U.S.), "is shown in the names which they give to their children. All the heroes and heroines of romance run barefoot about our villages."

Several astronomers have been making some investigations in respect to the great comet which appeared in the years 104, 392, 682, 975, 1264, and 1556. The result gives the arrival of this rare visitor in 1858, with the uncertainty of two years, more or less.

It appears that, in New Zealand, when the marriage ceremony takes place, it is a very old custom to knock the heads of the bride and bridegroom together previous to their union:—

In Christian lands it isn't so; the bridegroom and the bride To loggerheads but seldom go until the knot is tied.

Mr. Broome, the gardener of the Middle Temple, states that since the Smoke Prevention Act has been partially enforced, a great change has occurred in the vegetation in the Temple-gardens: for instance, after many years of suffering, during which they ceased to flower, his rose-trees are now coming into bloom.

The name of the gentleman who occasioned the late hubbub about the Court costume at Her Majesty's levee is "Dr. H. Mahan, Professor, &c., in the United States Military Academy." He writes to the *Morning Star* expressing his regret that the affair should have occurred, but says he is "happy to know that it was none of his seeking."

M. Müller is now in London, by command of the Emperor Napoleon, engaged on a great picture, for the gallery at Versailles, commemorative of the Queen's arrival at St. Cloud. The picture is to contain portraits of the Queen, the Prince, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, and the several members of the Court who performed history on the occasion.

At a confirmation which took place not 100 miles from Chertsey, in Surrey, the clergyman, examining a country girl, inquired if she knew who was the oldest man? She promptly replied, "If you please, Sir, they say old Master Goring, the tailor, is." "You are a very weak girl," answered the reverend gentleman. "I am, indeed, Sir, was her reply; "because I have taken a great deal of doctor's stuff, lately, and that has made me weak."

The ladies of the congregation of Dr. Peddie, Edinburgh, lately determined to present the doctor with a pulpit gown. The doctor on the Sunday after it was presented, intimated to the people in the church, "The ladies have been kind enough to present me with a pulpit gown; but, lest any member should object to my wearing it, I shan't put it on yet, and will hear objections on Thursday night." Nobody came to object but an old lady. The doctor said, "Well, Janet, what objections have you to the pulpit gown?" "Awel, Sir," said Janet, "we never read o' the Apostle Paul wearing a gown." The doctor said—and there was a significance in the reply—"You are quite right Janet; but we never read of St. Paul wearing breeks." That satisfied the old lady.

Appropos of Madame Goldschmidt's farewell concert in England, given last week at Exeter Hall, the *Morning Post* makes the following remarks upon the "starring system," as it is generally called, contrasting the gains of the artist with those of the composer: "Madame Goldschmidt's career in this country, has been, from first to last, unprecedented. Her gains have been enormous—never was any *artiste*, of any kind, so magnificently rewarded. What she may have realised during the first period of her success—that is, from her *début* at Her Majesty's Theatre to her departure for America—we know not precisely; but when we state that Madame Goldschmidt could then command 400*l*. for a concert, and that her last visit to England alone has increased her wealth to the extent of at least 60,000*l*., some idea may be formed of the amount of money which English liberality has bestowed upon her. We wish not to speak harshly upon this subject. Looking at it in a merely commercial point of view, and considering that—

The worth of anything Is just as much as it will bring,

no reasonable objection can be offered to the immense sums paid to this singer. But the principle, notwithstanding, is decidedly vicious." The *Times*, closing its notice, emphatically says, in evident refutation of rumours to which it makes no direct allusion, "that Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt retires from public life to devote herself to a home which is now, and has been since she was first married, one of unclouded happiness."

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

THE PIEMONTESE SKETCHED BY AN UNFAVOURABLE HAND.—The Piedmontese are unjustifiably overbearing in public and in private to the Savoyards; the men of Nice, the Genoese, who are already far less proud than they of living under the same sceptre. They allow it too clearly to be seen that the various provinces of the kingdom are in their minds agglomerated but not equalised. They look upon their little plain, with a population not larger than that of Middlesex, as the point to which the compliments and flatteries of the European press, in company with their own are directed; and because they daily employ the same governmental nomenclature that we do, perpetually compare themselves with us. A simple municipal government, with or without a King at the head, but suited to their size and importance, would have been far more conducive to modesty. As it is, if Lombardy and all Italy were to join their fortunes, the arrogance of the Piedmontese would only increase; and it requires no inspired prophet to predict, that if by any improbable chance Turin were to become momentarily the capital of the whole peninsula, or any considerable portion of it, insurrections would soon be provoked as bitter as any that have ever burst out against Austria. Is it not worth while to meditate very seriously on this chance before we become accomplices in the intrigues of a dynasty and the ambition of a knot of second-rate politicians and bitter aristocrats? It is nothing, perhaps, that the reigning dynasty of Sardinia is stigmatised by a majority of Italians as foreign, transalpine, barbarian—quite as removed from sympathy on that account as any German house; so that the Piedmontese pretension to Italianism is received with a smile. These prejudices might be got over. But the deplorable fact is that the Subalpine population really not only acknowledges, but boasts, that it is a race apart. Except with political objects clearly in view, the Piedmontese speak with disdain of Genoese, Lombards, Venetians, and dispose of them all contemptuously as "Italians." I do not see how, as long as these feelings are cherished, it is possible for Turin to give a Government to Italy, or to aid effectually in its liberation. At any rate, we must require them to be absolutely discountenanced by the leading men of Piedmont, not merely in words, but in some substantial manner. . . . General statements about public opinion are always exposed to contradiction; and are, indeed, always to a certain extent incorrect. It is necessary therefore to explain, that when I say "the Piedmontese think thus and thus," I do not pretend to answer even for the majority. I take as the representatives of Piedmontese opinion what may be called official society—the men who appear before the eyes of Europe as identified with Piedmont's actual policy—these men, and the party on which they lean for support. Of course, all dynastic statesmen in public affect to be supereminently Italian; but we must remember that these politicians to a man in 1848 insisted that the artificial capital created by the Savoy princes should be the capital of Upper Italy, and were ready to accuse those who held to a contrary opinion not only of madness but of treason.—*The Sub-Alpine Kingdom. By Bayle St. John.*

A BELOOCHEE SUPERSTITION.—The Beloochees have the most singular ideas of an European that can well be conceived: struck with all they have heard and seen of their power, intelligence, and riches, they think not only that they can make gold, but also that their bodies and everything belonging to or in contact with them contains the precious metal. A few years before the date at which I am writing, Ali Khan received a visit at Sheikh Nassoof from an English doctor of the name of Forbes. He had been warned of the consequences which would assuredly befall him if he ventured within the clutches of this monster, but it was of no use—he was bent upon undertaking the journey, and paid the penalty of his curiosity with his life. Ali Khan murdered him in his sleep, and hung poor Forbes' body up in front of his own tent, which he ordered to be deluged with water during fifteen days consecutively. "You will see," he said to his people, "that this dog of an infidel will at last be transformed into good ducats." Finding, however, to his great amazement, that this proceeding did not produce the expected result, he thought he would boil the water with which the corpse had been washed, but with no better effect. It then occurred to him that the doctor, to play him a trick, had before his death made the gold pass from his body into the clothes and books which filled his trunks. Instead of burning these impurities, which had been his original intention, he had them cut and torn up into little bits, and mixed with the mortar destined to plaster his house. He had not yet had occasion to use it, but he informed us, as he related the details of this disgusting tragedy, that when he did he expected to see his house covered with a layer of the precious metal. Nothing would ever have induced him to forego this belief, and he did not disguise from me that he would have been happy if he could have added my poor corpse to the mortar in question.—*Ferrier's Caravan Journeys.*

FRENCH EULOGY OF ENGLISHMEN.—What a nation! Foremost in intelligence and in the application of the useful arts, she disputes the palm in other regions of activity, and carries it in some. Is this all? No. Add that this great people is free! Free! when the rest of mankind, while pretending to rival them, can only move with anarchy, or rest in servitude. Free! that is, equally capable of discussing and respecting their laws. Free! that is, wise enough to govern themselves, and to suffice among themselves for the direction of their own affairs. Other mercantile nations before England have been, or have believed themselves to be, free; but what was the liberty of Carthage, of Venice, or even that of Amsterdam,

beside that of London? A word beside a reality! And then England, to the imposing material and intellectual spectacle which she offers to the world, may add a third still more striking,—and undoubtedly the fairest that can be seen under the heavens,—viz., the moral spectacle of a nation that depends upon herself alone. To have a complete idea, however, of the unprecedented grandeur of this nation, we must also take into consideration that, unlike her predecessors in commerce, who never held more than the most limited moral influence over the nations with which they came in contact, she acts more than any other on the destinies, the mind, and the manners of the rest of the world. Already she is the model school for the agriculturists, the manufacturers, the navigators, and the merchants of the universe. Then, inasmuch as by reason of her immense territorial possessions, there is no language so widely spread as hers, she exercises an incalculable influence over the human mind. There are only a few cultivated spirits who, beyond the frontiers of their respective countries, read Dante or Molière; while Shakespeare has readers in every latitude of the globe. And then, too, when the free press or the free tribune of London expresses a sentiment, an idea, or a vow, this sentiment, this vow, this idea makes the tour of the world. When Janus writes or Pitt speaks, the universe reads and listens. Thanks, in short, may be given to the justice of Providence, that the people to whom this immense and redoubtable empire has been accorded can use it only to elevate human intelligence and human dignity; for their language, even in the greatest excesses of passion, is always the manly and vivifying utterance of free men. Such is the fine spectacle which the British empire offers to our generation.—*History of the Origin of England's Greatness.* By Charles Goussard.

THE PHILANTHROPY OF COMMON LIFE.—There are those who, with a kind of noble but mistaken aspiration, are asking for a life which shall in its form and outward course be more spiritual and divine than that which they are obliged to live. They think that if they could devote themselves entirely to what are called labours of philanthropy, to visiting the poor and sick, that would be well and worthy—and so it would be. They think that if it could be inscribed on their tombstone, that they had visited a million of couches of disease, and carried balm and soothing to them, that would be a glorious record—and so it would be. But let me tell you that the million occasions will come—aye, and in the ordinary paths of life, in your houses and by your firesides—wherein you may act as nobly, as if all your life long you visited beds of sickness and pain. Yes, I say, the million occasions will come, varying every hour, in which you may restrain your passions, subdue your hearts to gentleness and patience, resign your own interest for another's advantage, speak words of kindness and wisdom, raise the fallen and cheer the fainting and sick in spirit, and soften and assuage the weariness and bitterness of the mortal lot. These cannot indeed be written on your tombs, for they are not one series of specific actions, like those of what is technically denominated philanthropy. But in them, I say, you may discharge offices not less gracious to others, not less glorious for yourselves, than the self-denials of the far-famed sisters of charity, than the labours of Howard or Oberlin, or than the sufferings of the martyred host of God's elect. They shall not be written on your tombs; but they are written deep in the hearts of men—of friends, of children, of kindred all around you: they are written in the secret book of the great account!—*Orville Dewey.*

THE PIEDMONTESSE CAPITAL.—Turin is not a noisy place, and you may stand within its circuit and forget that you are in a capital, as you look upon those quiet hills with lights sparkling here and there amidst the trees. Perhaps a fleecy cloud may be wandering along their flanks, and catching some of the mother-of-pearl light shed upon all objects. I think I have heard at evening time the tinkling of sheep-bells from the Piazza Victor Emmanuel. When the wind blows, the rustling of leaves and boughs is distinctly audible above the boisterous flow of the river. For this reason, and many others besides, the presence of the Porticoes, the Via del Po, with the squares in which it terminates, constitutes the favourite resort of Turinese people of leisure. On some very fine days, it is true, the ladies prefer to rustle their silk dresses along Dora Grossa, because there is more light there, and the brilliance of their toilettes can be better appreciated; and where beauty goes, idleness is sure to follow. Most young men, therefore, at these seasons, stroll between the Piazza and the Casa Reale and smoke their cigars, and look impatient and happy, as if for all the world they were on the Boulevard de Gand. Dandyism makes all men brothers. I could see very little difference, though a tailor might, between the fops of Turin,—the Bellimbusti, as they call them, and the Jeuneuse Dorée of Paris—except that the former look a little more amiable and rational. Neither attain the sublime impertinence of our Pall-mall heroes. In summer, the favourite morning walk of fashion is the garden of the king's palace. Many people like to saunter among the nurses and the children, along the raised avenues of the Ripari; and it is good breeding to frequent the Alley of Platanes, and the Place of Arms, where carriages drive, and dandies civil and military gallop in the afternoon. But as I have said, the real life of Turin is Under the Porticoes. At hours and seasons when all the other streets are deserted, as if the inhabitants were in quarantine, there is always more or less bustle in the Via del Po. Excess of rain and excess of sun equally drive people thither. As you walk up and down, it strikes you that everybody knows everybody. There is a perpetual cross-fire of "Cherda," "Cerbera," and "Cerca," two mysterious Piedmontese ways of saying "How do

you do?"—*The Sub-Alpine Kingdom.* By Bayle St. John.

THE PERPETUAL INVESTMENT, LAND, AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

On Wednesday evening, the fifth annual meeting was held at Radley's Hotel, JOHN GOVER, Esq., chairman. The report stated that the business during the past year had far exceeded that of either of the preceding. The number of shares issued during the year amounted to 3,823, making a total, since the commencement of the society, of 12,931. During the past year 46,078l. 9s. 11d. had been received upon investment shares, the total amount during the first four years, having been 89,446l. 5s. 19,222l. 15s. 7d. had been withdrawn upon shares, upon which compound interest had been paid at the rate of five per cent. per annum; in the majority of cases of withdrawal the directors had paid the members the amount due to them without requiring them to wait the usual time of notice. The half-yearly interest upon realised shares was paid to the shareholders on the 30th of October, and the 30th of April last, amounting to 2,225l. 0s. 2d. and there was now invested upon this class of shares, 53,588l. From the profits of the society, the directors had been enabled to pay off a third-tenth portion of the preliminary expenses, also to appropriate ten per cent. of the remaining profits to the reserve fund, and to carry a bonus equal to 1½ per cent. interest on shares upon which twelve months' subscriptions, or more, had been paid. This bonus had been placed to the credit of the several shareholders' accounts. The amount received in the savings bank and deposit department during the past year was 19,985l. 9s. 9d.; and the amount withdrawn, 13,377l. 1s. 8d., showing an increased balance on this account of 6,608l. 8s. 1d. The interest had been paid to the 30th April last, or carried to the credit of the respective depositors. The advances made upon the mortgages of houses and lands last year was 49,365l. 15s. 4d.; making the total amount advanced 144,188l. 6s. 1d. The advances of the past year exceeded the previous year by 16,176l. 13s. 1d., or near 50 per cent; 1,807l. 10s. had been advanced to members upon the deposit of their shares, which had afforded temporary accommodation to many of the shareholders, and prevented the withdrawal of their subscriptions. Thirteen properties had been redeemed during the year; and as the society had a constant accession of borrowers, the directors were enabled to offer every facility for the redemption of properties whenever desired by the parties receiving advances. The sale of portions of the society's freehold estate at Muswell-hill had realised the sum of 1,246l. 2s. 9d., and the remainder of the Sutton estate had been disposed of at a profit.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report. Mr. JOHN DEAN seconded the motion, and congratulated the members on the great success of the society. The report was adopted unanimously.

The retiring directors were then re-elected, and a vacancy at the board filled up by the appointment of Mr. Sylvester.

It was afterwards moved by Mr. GANNON, seconded by Mr. STICKNEY, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting has heard with much satisfaction the statement of the report, and recommends to the members throughout the country to make the facts known, and thereby procure for it increased public patronage and support."

A special meeting was then called, when several modifications were made in the rules of the society.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors closed the proceedings.

BIRTHS.

July 2, at 11, Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, the wife of the Rev. Professor LOMAX, of a daughter.
July 3, at Stoke Newington, Mrs. FREDERIC PAYNE, of a daughter.
July 3, at Charlton, Dover, the wife of Mr. BRADFORD DRAPE, of a son.
July 5, at 1, Arundel-villas, Twickenham, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE S. TUGMAN, of a son.
July 5, the Countess of DURHAM, of a son.
July 6, at Mill-hill, the wife of the Rev. PHILIP SMITH, Head Master of Mill-hill School, of a son.
July 7, at Cuckfield, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. A. FOSTER, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1, at the Baptist Chapel, Watford, Herts, by the Rev. Joseph Morris, of Narbeth, South Wales, assisted by the Rev. J. P. Hewitt, minister of the chapel, CHARLES, second son of HENRY ROBINSON, Esq., of Notting-hill, to MARTHA, second surviving daughter of ISAAC WILKINSON, Esq., of Rickmansworth, Herts, late of Notting-hill and Westminster.
July 2, at the Liverpool-road Chapel, by the Rev. Luke Wiseman, assisted by the father of the bride, Mr. JOHN WALKERS, of Eccleshall, Staffordshire, to MYRA ANNE KEYS, second daughter of the Rev. T. B. BAKER, of Holloway, London.
July 2, at the Congregational Chapel, Tacket-street, Ipswich, by the Rev. J. Raven, GEORGE LOWE, Esq., of Clapham-park, to ELIZABETH MARIA, eldest daughter of DAVID HINE, Esq., Cambridge.
July 2, at Angel-street Chapel, Worcester, by the father of the bride, JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Esq., of Edgbaston, Birmingham, to SUSANNA, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. KENDRICK.
July 3, at Hanover Chapel, Peckham, by the Rev. R. W. Betts, EDWIN OWEN, youngest son of CHARLES JONES, Esq., of Carlton-hill, St. John's-wood, to MARY KENNEDY, youngest daughter of HENRY KENNEDY SMITH, Esq., of the Queen's-road, Peckham.
July 3, at St. Botolph, Aldersgate, by the Rev. Samuel Gifford, B.A., Mr. CHARLES HARVEY, to JANE, eldest daughter of FRANCIS CUTHBERTSON, Esq., of Aldersgate-street.
July 3, at the Congregational Chapel, Kingland, by the Rev. John Corbin, WILLIAM, fourth son of CHARLES ROOKE, Esq., Richmond-road, Dalston, to MARY ANN, third daughter of JAMES WHITE, Esq., Bethnal-green.
July 4, at Salem Chapel, New Park-road, Brixton-hill, by the Rev. J. Hiron, Mr. JOHN WILKINSON, of Lorn-terrace, Midway-park, to ELLEN, daughter of the late JOHN LARY, Esq., of Stratford-green, Essex.

DEATHS.

June 24, at Wakefield, near Montrose, Mrs. CLOUDEL, aged ninety-five.
July 1, MARY ELIZABETH, the only and beloved daughter of JOHN and RACHAEL WOOTTON, Hockley-hill, Birmingham, aged five.
July 2, at Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, after a long affliction, borne with cheerful Christian submission, MILLICENT, second

and only remaining daughter of the Rev. W. B. WOODMAN and ANNE, his late wife, in her twenty-fourth year.

July 3, at Lea Bridge, near Matlock, Derbyshire, of whooping-cough, LUKAS ALCOCK, only son of LUKAS STONE, draper, &c., aged ten months. Also, July 5, CATHERINE HANNAH, only daughter of the above LUKAS STONE, aged three years.

July 4, at Newport, Essex, after a long affliction, borne with Christian patience and resignation, Mr. BENJAMIN NEWELL, aged thirty-two.

July 5, at Key, ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. LEWIS, surgeon, Spital-square, aged eighteen.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The upward tendency of the Money Market has received a check. On Monday there was a slight decline. To-day, the funds after standing during the greater part of the morning at a reduction of ½ per cent., closed the same as yesterday. In face of the preparations for the settlement, and of the continued efflux of gold to the Continent, prices exhibit great steadiness. Rates of discount, which were inclined to fall below four per cent. for best securities, are now showing an upward inclination. Consols are 95½, 95½ for Money, and 96 to 96½ for August. The New Strip is 6½, 6½ prem. The New Three per Cent. are 96½, 96½; the Reduced, 95½, 96; and the New Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 80½. Exchequer-bills are 17s. to 20s. prem., the Bonds, 100½ 100½; and India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. prem.

In Foreign Stocks the business done has been extremely limited.

The Railway Share Market has been moderately active, but prices have in many cases declined ½ to 1 per cent. The Foreign and Colonial Lines have been in active demand at lower rates. Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled exceedingly dull at barely previous prices. Miscellaneous Shares have been heavy, and prices generally have declined.

The arrivals of specie during last week amounted to about 630,000l., of which 330,000l. consisted of silver for re-shipment. The exports were upwards of 1,000,000l., of which 770,000l. consisted of silver taken out by the West India Mail. The Arabia, from New York, has brought over 314,000l. specie, the whole of which was to-day sold for exportation to the Continent, chiefly to Paris.

The reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week give evidence of the effect of the good prospects of the harvest in imparting steadiness to all branches of trade. At Manchester there has been a fair demand, accompanied in some instances by an advance in prices. The Birmingham accounts describe no alteration in the iron-market, but state that quotations are well maintained. A reduction of 5 per cent. has been made in copper manufactures, owing to the recent fall in that metal. At Nottingham a good business has been transacted both in hosiery and lace. In the woollen districts there has been a slight improvement, and the Irish linen-markets are quiet.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised seven vessels—three to Port Phillip, two to Sydney, one to New Zealand, and one to Portland Bay—with a total capacity of 5,179 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no great alteration, but there is in some cases a slight tendency to flatness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week the total number of vessels reported inward from foreign parts was 183, being 34 less than in the previous week. The total number of vessels cleared outward was 130, being 19 less; 26 of these cleared in ballast.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	95½	95½
Consols for Account	95½ x d	95½ x d	95½ x d	95½	95½ x d	95½
3 per Cent. Red.	95½ 6½	95½ 6½	95½ 6	95½ 6½	95½ 6	95½
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	96½ 4	97 6½	97 6½	96½ 4	96½ 7	96½ 7
India Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
Bank Stock	217 18	217 18	218½	—	218½	218½
Exchequer-bills	13 pm	15 pm	18 pm	17 pm	20 pm	20 pm
India Bonds	—	15 pm	—	—	20 pm	22 pm
Long Annuities	3 5-16	—	—	18½	3½	3½

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 28th day of June, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£36,903,970	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	12,428,970
		Silver Bullion	—
	£36,903,970		£36,903,970

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£11,276,155
Reserve	3,248,453	Other Securities	14,803,958
Public Deposits	5,704,570	Notes	7,288,714
Other Deposits	9,810,045	Gold and Silver Coin	644,788
Seven Day and other Bills	797,546		
	£34,113,616		£34,113,616

July 3, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, July 4, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

HEWITT, J., Halvergate, Norfolk, miller, July 11, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.

WARRING, W., Crown-street, Walworth-road, chemist, July 16, August 12; solicitor, Mr. Rogers, Fenchurch-street, City.

BECK, H., St. Leonards-on-Sea, Sussex, linendraper, July 14, August 12; solicitors, Messrs. Langham, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.

ROBERTS, J., Poplar, engineer, July 14, August 12; solicitor, Mr. Wyatt, Vennam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

MARSHALL, S., Birmingham, licensed victualler, July 18, August 5; solicitors, Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.

BRINDLEY, J., Chester, brickmaker, July 15, August 12; solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool.
GEE, E., Blackrod, Lancashire, coal dealer, July 15, August 19; solicitor, Mr. Darlington, Wigan.
HARRIS, W., Cullingworth, Yorkshire, stuff manufacturer, July 25, August 21; solicitors, Messrs. Rawson and Co., Bradford; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
CLAYTON, J., Bradford, Yorkshire, commission agent, July 22, August 21; solicitors, Messrs. Bentley and Wood, Bradford; and Messrs. Carriss and Cudworth, Leeds.

Tuesday, July 8, 1856.

WALKER, J. N., Houndsditch, hardwareman, July 18, August 15; solicitors, Messrs. Bell and Co., Leadenhall-street.
HUNT, J., Noel-street, Islington, auctioneer, July 16, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Orchard, Bedford-row.
THORPE, H. A., Harleyford-place, Kensington, coach proprietor, July 16, August 13; solicitor, Mr. Robinson, Piccadilly.
ROCK, J., Jun., Birmingham, factor, July 24, August 7; solicitor, Mr. James, Birmingham.
WILLIAMS, H., Swansea, Glamorganshire, timber merchant, July 21, August 19; solicitors, Mr. Gordon, Old Broad-street, City; and Mr. Taddy, Bristol.
SHAW, H., Halifax, Yorkshire, worsted spinner, July 25, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Wavell and Co., Halifax.
WALSH, T., son, and WALSH, T., Jun., York, tailors, July 29, August 26; solicitors, Mr. Mann, York; and Mr. Clarke, Leeds.
LEADERS, H., Huddersfield, Yorkshire, woollen cloth merchant, July 25, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Jacob and Son, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Caris and Cudworth, Leeds.
BATTIE, J. S., Upperthong, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer, July 28, August 25; solicitors, Mr. Clough, Huddersfield; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
WILLIAMS, C., Burroughs, Lancashire, licensed victualler, July 21, August 18; solicitor, Mr. Stone, Liverpool.
HOLLINGSWORTH, T., Liverpool, timber merchant, July 18, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Eddy, Liverpool.
GIBSON, J., Manchester, accountant, July 24, August 15; solicitor, Mr. Heald, Manchester.
HINDLE, T., STUTEARD, R., and WALSLEY, H., Accrington, Lancashire, power loom cloth manufacturers, July 18, August 22; solicitors, Messrs. Higson and Robinson.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, London, Monday, July 7.

There was a moderate quantity of English wheat offering this morning, and during the past week the arrivals of foreign have been small. With a continuance of fine weather the demand for both English and foreign wheat was confined to-day to sales for immediate consumption, but at the full prices of last week. Norfolk flour is per sack lower, and at the reduction a fair sale; in American little doing. Barley in very limited supply, but without much inquiry. Beans and peas quite as dear. We had a good arrival of oats, including upwards of 30,000 quarters of foreign; finest fresh corn sold readily to-day at Friday's prices, but inferior heated samples went off with difficulty at 1s per quarter under last Monday's quotations. Linseed ready sale, and 1s to 2s dearer; and for cakes there is a good demand upon very full terms.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	70 to 76	Dantzic	82 to 92
Ditto White	76 80	Konigsberg, Red	76 84
Line, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	74 88
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	74 88
Scotch	68 74	Danish and Holstein	70 78
Eye	42 44	East Friesland	64 66
Barley malting (new)	42 44	Petersburg	58 68
Distilling	40 42	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	60 66
Beans, Managan	40 48	Marianopol	76 80
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	48 50
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	74 80
Peas, White	42 46	Barley, Pomeranian	40 42
Grey	38 42	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 42	Danish	40 44
Boilers	46 48	East Friesland	32 34
Tares (English)	38 40	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	30 32
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	04 06	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	38 42
Baltic	50 52	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	52 54	Oats—	
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	22 24
Canaryseed	54 60	Jahde	22 24
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	19 21
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	24 26
German	—	Swedish	24 26
French	—	Petersburg	23 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	
Linseed Cakes, 151 10s to 161 0s		New York	34 40
Rape Cake, 61 10s to 71 0s per ton		Spanish, per sack	56 60
Rapeseed, 40 0s to 42 0s per last		Carawayseed	36 40

SEEDS, London, Monday, July 7.—The trade in seeds continues without noticeable variation. The reports of the growing crops continue favourable, and prices remain without change. The arrivals of linseed continue small. Riga has been sold at 46s, quality fair crushing. We quote Bombay 56s, Calcutta 50s to 54s, as to quality. A cargo of very middling Petersburg, now about, has been sold at 46s per quarter, delivered on the coast. For Black Sea, to be shipped in or before September, 54s is still the value; and a cargo of Berdianski has fetched 55s. Linseed cakes are very firm, both on the spot and forward delivery; for the latter large sales have been made at improved rates. Rape cakes are higher; and English, made from East India seed, sold at 41 10s per ton. Rape and oil seeds are still freely taken for export; fine sound Calcutta is worth 58s; yellow or red Bombay, 60s; Madras gingelly, 52s; Bombay sesame, 51s to 58s; Calcutta teelseed, 50s; poppy, 55s; and Niger, 54s per quarter.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolises are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 8d to 9d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, Islington, Monday, July 7.

We were but moderately supplied with foreign stock, both as to number and quality. There was a slight increase in the arrivals of home-fod beasts compared with Monday last, yet the supply of that description of stock was by no means large. For most breeds we experienced a slow trade, at last Monday's currency, the advance in the quotations on Friday of 2d per 8 lbs being lost. The best Scots sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 1,200 Scots and home-breeds; from other parts of England, including Lincolnshire, 1,000 shorthorns, &c.; from Scotland, 300 Scots; and from Ireland 65 oxen. Although we were fairly supplied with most breeds of sheep, the mutton trade ruled steady at Friday's improvement in value of 2d per 8 lbs. The best old Downs realised 3s 4d per 8 lbs. About 1,200 sheep and lambs came to hand from Ireland in fair condition. The show of lambs was tolerably good, and most breeds were in request, at Friday's improvement in value. Prices ranged from 5s to 6s per 8 lbs. We were fairly supplied with calves, which moved off steadily, at from 3s 10d to 5s 2d per 8 lbs, being 4d per 8 lbs above last Monday's currency. Pigs were in moderate supply and fair request, at full prices.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 6 to 3 10	Pr. coarse woolled	5 0 to 5 2
Second quality	4 0 4 2	Prime Southdown	5 4 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 4 4 8	Lce. coarse calves	2 10 4 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 10 5 2
Coarse inf. sheep	4 2 4 4	Large hogs	3 4 4 0
Second quality	4 4 4 10	Neat sm. porters	4 4 4 10
Lambs	—	—	—

Suckling calves, 2s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 3s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 7.

Our markets are very moderately supplied with all kinds of meat. Generally speaking the demand is steady, and prices are well supported.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	3 4 to 3 6	Inf. mutton	3 10 to 4 4
Middling ditto	3 8 3 10	Middling ditto	4 6 4 8
Prime large do	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 10 5 0
Do. small do	4 4 4 8	Veal	3 6 4 10
Large pork	3 6 4 2	Small pork	4 4 4 8
Lamb	4s 8d to 5s 8d		

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCHING-LANE, JULY 8.

SUGAR.—The market opened, as was anticipated, very buoyantly, and general buyers have been active, the result showing a large amount of business done at an average of fully 1s advance on the closing prices of last Friday. 1,330 hds of West India sold, including the Barbadoes, in public sale, which sold from 48s 6d to 49s; 6,000 bags Mauritius sold freely in public sale, 42s to 43s; 2,500 bags Madras, 39s 6d to 45s 6d; and 1,300 bags Penang, 42s 6d to 43s. A cargo of 8,000 chests of Havannah, No 12, sold about at 32s, free of particular average; and 300 chests white Bahia, at 47s 3d, on the spot. The refined market has advanced fully 6d; low brown lumps quoted, 56s 6d, buyers; grocery, 57s 6d to 58s.

COFFEES.—500 casks of plantation Ceylon were offered in public sale and nearly all sold, at very full prices, 55s 6d to 56s 6d.

TEA.—The trade continues to buy very sparingly, but prices are unaltered.

RICE.—6,000 bags old Nerranice sold at 9s 6d; and 1,500 bags Moonghy, at 9s 3d, by private contract.

RUM remains without alteration.

SALT.—Holders ask rather high prices, which checks business. A parcel, refraction 3, sold at 33s.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted 72s 6d.

INDIGO.—The quarterly sale commenced to-day, containing 14,820 chests. 2,350 chests passed auction to-day, of which the large quantity of 1,500 were withdrawn, the importers expecting higher prices. Buyers, however, were not tempted to bid the full prices of the previous sale, and the small quantity of 300 chests only were sold, which can scarcely be said to give quotation, although the prices paid were those of last sale to 3d discount.

COTTON.—The market has been active. 1,300 bales were sold at full prices.

TALLOW has advanced to 49s on the spot; 49s 6d the last three months.

ON.—Linseed quoted 34s; rape, 51s to 51s 6d.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, London, Monday, July 7.—During the past week there was a slow and limited demand for Irish butter. The market presented a drooping tendency, but there was no pressure to force sales. The dealers bought sparingly. Prices ruled for Carlow and other descriptions of fine mild quality at 10s 4 to 10s 6; Limerick, 10s 2; Ennis and Kilrush, 9s 8; Tralee, 9s 4 to 10s; third Corks, 10s 4; and fourth Corks, 9s 4 per cwt landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Foreign: Dutch declined to 97s to 98s in the early part of the week, but the subsequent arrivals being of better quality were sold at 100s. Other kinds varied from 95s to 100s, as in quality. In bacon the dealings in Irish and Hambro' singled sides were on a moderate scale, at a reduction of 2s per cwt. Prices 70s to 72s, according to size and quality. American middles were in fair request for short rib at 58s to 58s, and for long bones at 55s to 56s. Hams sold at 92s to 92s. Lard quiet, but steady. Irish maddered, 80s to 82s; kags, 70s to 72s; American refined, 64s to 65s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Friesland, per cwt.	94 to 104	Chester, per cwt.	70 to 84
Kiel	98 106	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	104 108	Double Gloucester	60 80
Carlow	94 104	Single ditto	—
Waterford	94 104	York Hams	84 92
Cork (new)	98 106	Westonsland ditto	84 90
Limerick	90 92	Irish ditto	80 86
Silgo	90 104	Whitshire Bacon (dried)	80 86
Fresh, per dozen	12 18	Irish (green)	72 78

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 7.—Very large quantities of new English potatoes have come to hand since Monday last. The demand for them is brisk, at from 7s to 8s per cwt. Foreign parcels, the imports of which have amounted to 30,550 baskets from Rotterdam and 800 from Jersey, have moved off steadily, at from 4s to 5s per basket.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 7.—The fine forcing weather of last week has caused the bine to make rapid progress, and many districts are now comparatively free from vermin and blight. The reports, however, from Farnham, Worcester, and North Kent exhibit no improvement, and in these localities the blight continues to progress. There is not much demand at present for any sorts of hops, and where sales are pressed they are made on easier terms. The duty is estimated at from 175,000 to 185,000.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, July 7.—As the next public sales, at which about 63,000 bales of colonial will be offered, are appointed to commence on the 17th inst., and as dealers generally are of opinion that they will go lower in price, the market for British wool is heavy, and late rates are barely supported. The supply of wool on sale is but moderate.

Per 8 lbs.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Down tags	1 3 to 1 4	14 0 to 17 0	
Down ewes	1 2 1 3	14 0 to 16 10	
Half-bred hogs	1 2 1 3	14 0 to 15 0	
Keat fleeces	1 2 1 3	14 0 to 15 0	
Leicester	1 1 1 3	12 0 to 15 0	
Combining skin	1 0 1 4	12 0 to 16 10	
Blanket wool	0 9 1 1	9 0 to 13 0	
Flannel wool	1 0 1 5	12 0 to 17 0	

TALLOW, Monday, July 7.—Since Monday last, the demand for all kinds of tallow has ruled somewhat active for the time of year, and prices have been on the advance. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 48s 3d to 48s 6d per cwt. Town tallow, 47s 6d net cash. Rough fat, 2s 7d per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	Casks, Casks.	Casks, Casks.	Casks, Casks.	Casks, Casks.	Casks, Casks.
	45149 20223	33741 45623	16634		
Price of Yellow Candle	37s 9d 53s 9d	66s 6d 53s 9d	64 48 34		
Delivery last Week	38s 0d 54s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d	0s 0d 0s 0d	64 48 34	
Ditto from the 1st of June	6056 8503	5296 8507	8983		
Arrived last Week	654 371	1119 1976	890		
Ditto from the 1st of June	8579 5511	2396 6515	7906		
Price of Town Tallow	39s 6d 54s 3d	66s 3d 54s 3d	49s 6d		

OILS, Monday, July 7.—Linseed oil, on the spot, is in but moderate request at 34s per cwt. Refined rape moves off steadily, at full quotations. Olive is firm, and Gallipoli is worth 47 10s. Fine palm, 36s to 36 10s. Southern and other oils are slow in sale; but turpentine is rather dearer.

COALS, Monday.—A general advance on all coals sold to-day. Haswell, 18s—Lambton's, 17s 3d—Hartlepool, 17s 6d—Kelloe, 17s—South Kelloe, 16s 9d—Russell's Hetton, 17s—Riddell's, 15s 6d—Hilda, 14s 6d—Tandish, 13s 6d. Fresh arrivals, 16; left from last day, 15; total, 31.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The market closed tamely and firmly, and compared with Friday's rates, prices of all kinds are unchanged, except Surat, which are a point against the buyers. The sales are estimated at 5,000 bales, consisting of 500 American export, and 1,000 spec; 30 Perna and Maranham, at 6 1/2; 300 Bahia, at 6 1/2; 100 Egyptian at 6 1/2 to 6 3/4; 700 Surats, at 4d to 5d. Total sales since Thursday 23,000 bales; export, 2,000; speculation, 4,500. Total import, 15,000.

Advertisements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

On Monday Evening, July 7, at Eight, HENRY MATHEW, Esq., Author of "The Great World of London, &c.," lectured on THE SUCCESSES OF INDUSTRY. On Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Four and Nine, the Grand Series of Views after DAVID SCOTT, as published by Fullarton and Co., illustrating Bunyan's Allegory of THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, with Descriptive Lecture by the Rev. J. B. BRADSTON. On Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three, Lecture by J. H. PARRIS, Esq., on THE MOON CONTROVERSY. On the same days, at Four and Nine, the Historical Entertainment of KENALWORTH; and Half-past Three and Eight, Performances by MADONNELLE MENDIS on the Cither, and by HENRY ZENON on the Child's Mouth Organ.

CHANGE OF PIECES.—FIRST TIME OF

LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS.—New Mutative Costumes, New and Original Music, New Appointments, Novel Effects. Eccentric Patchwork Polka by Miss Julia Wernham, composed by Mr. Van Noorden; Ventriloquism Extraordinary, &c., EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday, at Three. Stalls—3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Hilditch's Royal Library, 25, Old Broad-street; and at the Box-office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Memoirs of Mr. Love, An Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, a Full Programme of the Entertainments, &c., to be had at the doors, price Sixpence.

SHARPE'S RAGLAN KNIFE and FORK.

—This approved Model, designed for the use of one hand only, may now be had at his Warehouse, Gough-square, Fleet-street.—As also his LUNATIC KNIFE, for the use of Insane Patients, patronised by the first Asylums in the country. Entrances to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151, Fleet-street.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.

"The 'Eureka' is the most unique, and the only perfect-fitting shirt made."—Observer.—Best quality, six for 40s.; second quality, six for 31s.; if washed ready for use, 5s. extra. Caution: Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "38, Poultry, London," without which none are genuine. Catalogues, with particulars, post free.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London.

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CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock always on hand.

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Solid Rosewood and Walnut Chairs 15s. 6d., 21s. to 42s. Solid Mahogany Chairs 11s. 6d., 16s. to 42s. Easy Chairs—Spring Seat 10s. 6d., 21s., 30s. to 61. 6s. Spring Couches 32s. to 71. 7s. Feather Beds 31s., 32s., 33. 3s.

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108, 109, HIGH HOLBORN.

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COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-

Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church. BEST SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, &c. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Plates.—MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unobtainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, GAY-STREET, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

HATS.—The Patent Grease-Proof HATS are only to be had at WATTS'S, 358, Strand, price 10s.

VENTILATING HATS.—TRY JOYCE SWIFT'S, at 8s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. Warranted. 199, Strand, Thirty Doors West of Temple Bar.

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